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# The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

VOL. XCIX—NO. 34,

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1908

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THIRTY-FOUR PAGES

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Simpson's Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle .....	\$1.25
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AND A STYLISH WOMAN

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We are sole agents for this fine American Footwear.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St., Victoria

Your shoes will be right if you get them here

## HE KNEW

"What is it, my children?" exclaimed the speaker, "that causes men to ignore the ties of home, neglect their families, stay out until after midnight, and get up with a bad headache in the morning?" "I know," shouted a little wideawake in the room. "Well, my little fellow, tell the others what it is." "Politics!" Unlike Politics, there's no bad headache after Lemp's Beer—no unpleasant after effects, because Lemp's is not charged with carbonic acid gas as some beers are. It never causes biliousness, because it is properly aged before being placed upon the market. Purity and wholesomeness are inseparably linked in a bottle of "Lemp's." At all bars, hotels and cafes. If your dealer cannot supply you for home use, kindly telephone.

PITCHER & LEISER  
Cor. Fort and Wharf Streets.

## NEW GOLD FIND IN FAR NORTH

Prospectors Report Deposits of Yellow Metal on Ingenika River

### TRIBUTARY OF THE FINLAY

Excitement Aroused at Hazelton, and Many Prepare for Journey

Hazelton, B. C., Jan. 18.—There is great excitement here over a strike on the Ingenika and Finlay rivers. A party of prospectors are leaving today for the new diggings, and more are fitting out as rapidly as possible.

Two of the discoverers are amongst those leaving today. They have been in the country for two years and came out for an outfit.

As far as can be learned the prospects are of the best. The gold brought out by the two men is very coarse, and the diggings are shallow. All the old-timers seem to have faith in the reports, and are preparing for the new gold fields.

The scene of the reported new strike is not many miles distant from the Omineca district, from which a fair quantity of gold was taken years ago, and which has in later years been more or less exploited by placer and hydraulic operations. Omineca river, Tom's river, and Germansen creek attract many miners in the decade following the palmy days of Cariboo, and preceding the Cassiar excitement.

Omineca river is a tributary of the Finlay flowing from the west. It is some sixty or seventy miles north of the Omineca, and only a few miles from the trail lately cut by the mounted police, which renders the district fairly accessible. The old gold-seekers would class it as very likely ground, for it is located within what they regard as the "gold belt," following the western slope of the mountains clear through from the famous California diggings to the equally famous Yukon and Alaska placers. Prospectors have for many years cast longing eyes towards the largely unexplored country between the Omineca river and Dease lake, but the roughness of the country and the lack of trails has prevented any systematic search. The new trail made by the mounted police removes a part at least of this inaccessibility, and may probably be credited with making possible the new find reported in the above despatch.

### NEWS SUMMARY

- Page 1—Opening of Empress hotel. New gold find in far north. Russian officer shadows U. S. fleet.
- 2—Reasons for closing of Protection mines. Bold thief robs Landsberg's store on Johnson street.
- 3—Winners at the poultry show. Plans for new university school.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Hotel arrivals.
- 6—Figure showing local artillery company head of list in Dom. Inv. in target practice. General local news.
- 7—Royal Jubilee. Hospital will ask city for larger grant. Carpenter gets heavy damages from contractors. New council. First meeting tomorrow evening. Lack of terminal facilities affects the lumber trade. General local news.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Marine.
- 11—Social and personal. Letters to the editor. General local news.
- 12—Real estate advertisements.
- 13—Real estate advertisements.
- 14—News of the mainland.
- 15—Robert Howe presents report to first underwriters.
- 16—Robert Howe's report, continued. General news.
- 17—Gold reserves and credits. A. H. Harrison tells Royal Geographical Society of trip to Arctic regions.
- 18—Elections in Oak Bay and North and South Saanich. Information asked about Cape Breton Island. New process of making pulp.
- 19—Music and drama. London Times and Parnell.
- 20—In the world of labor. Canada not a land of cities.
- 21—Financial and commercial.
- 22—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
- 23—Today's services in Victoria churches.
- 24—David Spencer Limited's ad.

### MAGAZINE SECTION

- 25—A description of early settlements on the west coast of Vancouver Island.
- 26—Early settlements on west coast, continued.
- 27—For the young folks.
- 28—An hour with the editor.
- 29—Commemoration jubilee of the Indian Mutiny. Some selected poems of Whittier.
- 30—The simple life.
- 31—The simple life.
- 32—Lord Curzon on achievements of Clive. Is Mars inhabitable? Spain's new navy.
- 33—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
- 34—Address by Lord Middleton. The archives of Canada.

### DRUCE CASE PERJURIES

Several Witnesses for the Claimant May Find Themselves in Painful Positions

London, Jan. 18.—The Druce case promises to bring in the spring an aftermath of sensational charges of perjury against several persons who were connected with the hearing. A witness in the case who calls herself Miss Robinson, was arrested last night and brought up in a police court today.

The chief inspector of Scotland Yard asserted that instead of being a spinner, the daughter of a Virginian planter, she was in reality the daughter of a London policeman. On the stand this woman testified that she had been brought from America by Chas. Dickens to act as secretary to the Duke of Portland and T. C. Druce.

The inspector declares that Miss Robinson spent her earlier life here, and that she married a butcher with whom she went to New Zealand.

The prosecutor said he expected to prove that Miss Robinson's story was a tissue of falsehoods.

It was difficult to believe, he contended that statements so detailed and elaborate had been prepared without assistance and he hoped to be able to ascertain whence this assistance came. The prisoner was remanded.

A. H. Hartnett, 23 years, of Philadelphia, a naval apprentice died today at the naval hospital.

Christiania, Jan. 18.—The Storting today unanimously approved the treaty which was signed on November 3 by representatives of Norway, France, Great Britain, Germany and Russia, guaranteeing the integrity of Norway. At the same occasion a declaration of war by the powers was also signed by the Norwegian minister of foreign affairs and representatives of Great Britain and France, dissolving the treaty of 1855, under which Great Britain and France guaranteed the integrity of Norway and Sweden against Russia. Sweden did not become signatory to the new neutrality treaty, as a result of this dissension rose in the Swedish cabinet, leading to the resignation of several of the ministers.

### FATAL FIST FIGHT ON TRAINING SHIP

One Apprentice Dies From Blow Administered by Another

Newport, R. I., Jan. 18.—Following a fist fight last Tuesday on board the United States training ship Cumberland, at this port, H. A. Hartnett, aged 23 years, of Philadelphia, a naval apprentice died today at the naval hospital.

D. M. Manning, 20 years old, of Middlebury, N. Y., also an apprentice, is under a sergeant's guard pending investigation into Hartnett's death.

Hartnett, who had been appointed an acting master-at-arms on account of his strength and ability to handle the youngsters on board ship, had trouble with Manning, who resented a push given him by Hartnett to enforce an order. The two came to blows, but were separated by one of the masters-at-arms. Later, when the day's duties were over, the two boys put on heavy gloves and began a battle, which agreement was to go ten rounds.

With a crowd of about 300 apprentices and seamen as witnesses, the fight was a hard one from the outset. When the seventh round was ended both the youths were bleeding and seemed almost exhausted. In the eighth, however, Manning suddenly seemed to recover a great deal of his vigor, and after a little preliminary sparring his glove hit Hartnett on the jaw, sending the older boy to the deck.

Hartnett took the count of ten, and when his seconds went to his side they found him unconscious. The usual "first aid" employed in such emergencies failed to bring him to his senses, and he was removed to the sick bay. There the ship's doctor worked over him until 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, when his condition became so alarming that he was taken ashore to the naval hospital, where an operation was performed upon him without success. Today Hartnett died without having recovered consciousness. Death was due to a blood clot on the brain. His relatives were communicated with and his body is held awaiting instructions from them.

Commander Wm. F. Fullam, of the training station, was at the navy department at Washington at the time the incident occurred, but he has returned here, and on instructions from Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, will at once institute an inquiry.

**Victory For Rockland**  
Grand Junction, Tenn., Jan. 18.—The running of the all-age stakes of the United States field trials was concluded yesterday and Rockland, owned by John Coton, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, was accorded first honors.

**Salmon Arm Elections**  
Salmon Arm, B. C., Jan. 18.—J. Evans was elected reeve by 73 majority. Councillors: J. D. McGuire, J. Kew, R. J. Kirkpatrick, A. J. Armstrong and J. Johnston. School trustees: M. McKay F. B. Shaw and W. J. Boyd.

**Met Death In Strange Way**  
New York, Jan. 18.—In an attempt to avoid death in a pit of bears today, Joseph Maher, a gardener at the Bronx zoo, leaped from a tree near the bear pit and was instantly killed. Maher was pruning a tree between the bear enclosure and the beaver's pond. Unknown to him the roots of the tree had been eaten away by the beavers, and when he reached the top it gave way. The falling trunk swayed toward the bear pit, and the gardener tried to swing himself clear of the branches into the pond adjoining, but his head struck the edge of the tank, breaking his neck.

The reading of the verdict was followed by a scene intensely dramatic. When the jury was polled at the request of Attorney John Miller, of counsel for the defendant, Elbert Palmer, a jurymen from Harvard, Ill., was overcome by emotion, and wept.

## EMPEROR HOTEL OPENS TOMORROW

The Magnificent New Hostelry Ready to Receive Guests in the Morning

### TO OPEN WITH LUNCHEON

Will Be Representative Gathering of Newspaper and Railway Men for Occasion

as he signified his acquiescence in the finding. He sat with head bowed upon his hands during the preliminary proceedings, and failed to rise to his feet as the others had done to reply to the interrogation by the clerk: "Was this, and is this now your verdict?" A bailiff touched his arm when his turn came to answer. He apparently did not hear the question, and it was repeated. Palmer rose and stood unsteadily, with eyes downcast, and muttered something unintelligible to the court and attorneys. Under prompting by Judge Anderson, the juror then replied with apparent effort at self control, and while the tears coursed down his cheeks: "Yes, under the instructions as I understand them."

It developed after that Palmer was largely responsible for the long deliberation of the jury. So insistent was he that Walsh should be acquitted that he forced his fellow jurors to take separate ballots on every one of the 150 counts of the indictment. "He is such an old man—over 70 years," said he to have been the constant plea of Palmer. "He was technically guilty, but none of his depositors lost, and what is the use of sending an old man to prison?" he is quoted as having urged upon the other jurors time after time. He is said to have wept at times in the jury room, and he begged the others to consider the age of the defendant, and have compassion.

The verdict was the result of nearly 36 hours, deliberation on the part of the jurors, after having retired at 3 o'clock on Thursday. There was no indication that a decision was near until about 2 o'clock this morning, when a request for pen and paper was followed by the announcement that a verdict had been reached. This, however, was all that was positively known until the announcement was made in court.

The reading was followed by a motion by Attorney Miller for a new trial. Judge Anderson granted permission for the filing of the motion, and said that the attorney would be permitted to make the formal application later, and that he would listen to arguments on the same on January 28.

### WILL SOON START FOR STORMY STRAITS

Admiral Evans Confident That His Fleet Can Make the Passage

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commander of the American fleet, took occasion to-day to express appreciation of the magnificent reception accorded the fleet by the Brazilian government and the Brazilian people. A serious attack of rheumatism, from which he suffered soon after leaving Port of Spain, and which has persistently troubled him ever since, has prevented his enjoying many of the receptions and entertainments organized in honor of the visitors, but has in no wise lessened his appreciation of the efforts of the nation to make the sojourn a pleasant and memorable one.

The Admiral is now anxious to press on to his destination. All the vessels are in shipshape, and have taken on their supplies, awaiting only the signal from the flagship to weigh anchor and begin the third leg of the journey to Magellan, a distance of 2,500 miles or more. Punta Arenas, on the east coast of the Brunswick peninsula, the most southerly town of any importance of the world, will be the next stop.

Admiral Evans said today that he did not anticipate any difficulty in the passage of the straits of Magellan by the fleet in regular column formation. The so-called dangers of the straits, he does not consider serious, and he believes that the fleet of battleships under his command, with the accompanying flotilla of torpedo boats, will make the tortuous trip without jar.

There was great excitement among the crews of the twelve-oar cutters of the battleships Minnesota and Louisiana. The course was three miles straight away, out the Minnesota crew after lively struggle. The jockey won after much enthusiasm, and it is said that nearly \$10,000 changed hands as a result of the victory of the Minnesota's men. The winners will race against a crew from the Illinois tomorrow over the same course.

### HELD ILLEGAL

Method Adopted by Canadian Immigration Officials Objected to by Commission

Washington, Jan. 18.—An informal ruling issued by the interstate commerce commission says:

"A Canadian carrier having joint through rates from a point in the United States to points on its line in Canadian territory at the rate of one cent a mile, to be sold only to such persons as produce a certificate of the immigration agent of the Canadian government. Besides being a device, tickets so limited to particular persons operate as a discrimination. But in the absence of such point through rates from a point in the United States to points on its line, the commission has no jurisdiction over the fares actually charged and collected for the separate transportation between points in Canada."

**Arab Leader Captured**  
Tangier, Jan. 18.—A despatch from Cashbarthdar Racida, says that a squadron of General d'Amade's column, reconnoitering to the westward, captured the powerful Cali Hadjhamen, the principal instigator of the massacre at Casa Blanca. It is believed this capture will have a material effect in checking the war sentiment of the tribesmen.

No attempt is made at the Russian embassy to conceal the fact that Commander Diatchkoff, of the Russian navy, is following the American battleship fleet, for the purpose of observing its movements during its long voyage, to obtain the many valuable lessons to be learned from a close study of all the conditions pertaining to it. Baron Rosen said that he never had seen a commander who had not visited Washington while in the United States. He was met in New York by Commander Neskebois, the Russian naval attaché, who took him at once to Norfolk, where he was introduced to Admiral Evans and various officers of the fleet. He then hurried back to New York in order to board a steamer for Rio Janeiro, so

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

## RUSSIAN OFFICER SHADOWS FLEET

Much Ado Made About Efforts to Gain Lessons From Its Cruise

### USED IN POLITICAL GAME

Observer Skips From Port to Port Where Battleships May Call



## SHREWD HOUSEHOLDERS

Soon see the great advantage, both to health and pocket-book, that there is in installing a good

### GAS RADIATOR

Which will heat the whole room in a few minutes. No dirt, no bother. Saves health, money, time and temper. Let us show you our choice new heaters. All

## VICTORIA GAS COMPANY LTD

Corner Fort and Langley Streets.

## TO COME HERE FOR JAM IS TO GO OUT SMILING

Wagstaffe Jams in 5-lb. tins.  
Raspberry, Strawberry & Black Currant, per tin..... .90c  
"Empress" Raspberry & Strawberry Jam, in 5 lb. tins, each..... .65c  
"C. & B." Marmalade, in tins, each..... .\$.100, 60c, 40c and 25c

Genuine Home Made Jams and Assorted Jellies Per Jar 25c

## W. O. WALLACE

CORNER YATES AND DOUGLAS STREETS

Phone 312 The Family Cash Grocery Phone 312

## Japanese Fancy Goods

Artistic Silk and Linen Embroidery Drawn Work, Ladies' Shirt Waist Pieces and Mandarin Coat, Brass, Satsuma, Ivory, Cloisonne Wares and other unique articles, etc., also Silk and Cotton Crepe sold by the yard.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.  
1117 Doug's S. - Phone 1325 1438 Government St. - Phone 1628



## Chicken Feed

You will find a complete stock of everything that the Poultry Farmer requires at our New House, corner Pandora and Broad. Let us serve your wants when needing anything in this line:

Wheat, 3 qualities; Cracked Corn; Bran; Middlings; Chick-en Chop; Scratch Food; Oyster Shell; Beef Scrap; "B. & K." Chick Food.

## The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd

Cor. Pandora and Broad Sts., Phones 157, 120

## WHY COAL MINES CEASE THEIR OUTPUT

Reason Advanced for Action of Western Fuel Co. in Sus-pending Operations

At the Protection Island mines of the Western Fuel company 150 men are to be laid off. At the Brechin mines of the same company 75 men will be laid off. In all through the action of the company 250 coal miners will shortly be out of work.

A curious combination of circumstances has caused the action of the above named company. The unprecedented activity in all industries last year with the consequent demand for coal taxed the local mines to their capacity to keep up with. Extra men were engaged and every effort made to keep up with the demand. That from San Francisco was the heaviest.

Last October, it may be remembered, the wage schedule at the mines came up for revision and there was some doubt as to what the outcome would be. At that time, it is said, the company had contracts for the delivery of large shipments of coal to San Francisco and in order to protect themselves arranged for a certain amount of Australian coal to be landed there on the company's account in case of any delay owing to trouble at the mines.

With the reaction of the last few months and the mild winter the demand for coal has fallen off. The Western Fuel company is still bound by its Australian engagements and the result is that the market which formerly was supplied by coal from Vancouver Island mines is supplied by coal mined in the antipodes while the men in the local mines are idle.

The length of time the mines will lie idle depends altogether upon how long stagnation will continue in the industrial marts of Canada and the United States.

### Fatally Burned.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Condon, a widow, 58 years old, residing on St. Alexander street, was fatally burned by a lamp explosion last night and died this morning.

### Captain of Industry Dead.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Major Abram V. Morris, founder of the extensive Morris knitting mills, and largely interested in other industrial enterprises, head of the bank bearing his name, and the largest real estate owner in this section of the Mohawk valley, died this morning in his 83d year.

### Ecuador Exposition.

Washington, Jan. 18.—United States Secretary of War Root has strongly urged upon congress an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable the government of the United States to be represented in the exposition to be opened at Quito on August 1 next, to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador.

### Elevator Burned.

Milestone, Sask., Jan. 18.—A disastrous fire occurred here early this morning, when the North Star elevator was completely destroyed, along with about 18,000 bushels of grain. The fire was first noticed a little after midnight, and although the town fire engine was promptly on hand, the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be done to save the elevator.

## BOLD THIEF ROBS A JOHNSON STREET SHOP

Smashes Window and Gets Away With Guns and Imitation Diamonds

A thief made a bold and successful attempt shortly before midnight last night to get away with what looked to him like real diamonds in the window of Frederick Landsberg's shop, 565 Johnson street. Within sight of nearly a dozen people who were passing along the thoroughfare the thief deliberately smashed in one of the windows in the front of the shop and quickly snatching a box of imitation diamonds, a Remington 12-bore one hotgun and a second-hand rifle, bolted down a nearby alley and made good his escape. Just what is the value of the missing articles Mr. Landsberg was unable to state. The articles were lying in the window directly against the glass, and it was the work of but an instant for the thief to smash the window and thrust his hand through the hole. The diamonds which, under the lamp light doubtless looked like the real thing, were cheap glass affairs, the whole box containing six dozen flawless imitations being valued at \$9. The rifle and gun are valued at about \$60. There were several other articles on the shelf but Mr. Landsberg has no idea of just what else was taken but the value would not be more than a few dollars.

James Barnsley, who was but a short distance from the shop when he heard the crash of glass, saw the thief rush around the corner into the alley. Beyond noticing that the man was short of stature Mr. Barnsley was unable to give any description of him.

A search was made by the police of the neighborhood but the thief had managed to make good his escape.

### BANKER-POET DEAD

Edmund Clarence Stedman Passes Away Suddenly at the Age of Seventy-four

New York, Jan. 18.—Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker and poet, died suddenly at his home in this city tonight.

Mr. Stedman has long been known as the banker-poet, and he has also won fame as a critic and essayist. His father was Edmund B. Stedman and his mother Elizabeth C. Dodge, a sister of Wm. E. Dodge. Through his mother he was also related to Wm. E. Channing and Bishop Arthur E. Coxe. He was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1833, and was educated at Yale. His first poetical effort was made while at college, a poem on Westminister Abbey, winning him a prize. Many of his subsequent literary efforts appeared in different magazines, to be afterwards published collectively. In 1860 he joined the editorial staff of the New York World, and was war correspondent for that paper in 1861-63. Mr. Stedman composed poems for various public occasions, the most notable being "Gettysburg," read at the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Cleveland in 1871. His literary works have appeared in several volumes.

The Russian government intends sending an agent to the United States to study homestead legislation with the view of its partial application to the peasant communities.

## NEVER BEFORE

Have You Had an Offer Like This?

A Modern Steel Range and Complete Out-fit of Kitchen Utensils, 40 Pieces in all, for \$55.00

\$55.00

For One Week

Will Buy a "Domestic Treasure" 6-hole 18-inch Oven STEEL RANGE

Fitted with duplex grates. (for coal or wood), large ventilated oven, large warming closet, asbestos lined, splendidly finished, smooth castings. A strong, durable Range that is easy to work with and make cooking a pleasure, and

A Complete List of Kitchen Utensils—Forty Articles in all

This offer is only good for one week. You will do well to take advantage of it immediately.

## Now Read the List:

1 No. 8, N. P. Copper Tea Kettle  
1 No. 8, I. X. Copper Bottom Boiler  
1 Set Mrs. Potts' Irons  
1 Large Galv Tub  
1 6-Qt. White Enamel Saucepan  
1 3-Qt. White Enamel Saucepan  
1 2-Qt. White Enamel Rice Boiler  
1 2-Qt. White Enamel Teapot  
1 3-Qt. White Enamel Hip  
Saucepan  
1 5-Qt. White Enamel Hip  
Saucepan  
1 No. 3 Enamel Bake Pan.  
1 Large Pastry Board

1 Round Grater  
1 Sheet Patty Pans  
1 Sheet Iron Bake Pan  
1 Dust Pan  
1 Wire Strainer  
1 Wire Soap Dish  
1 Wire Broiler  
1 Registered Dipper  
1 1-Pt. Steel Mould  
1 1-Qt. Steel Mould  
1 Scrub Brush  
1 Dover Egg Beater  
1 Chain Pot Cleaner  
1 Enamel Skimmer

1 House Broom  
1 Wash Board  
1 Potato Masher  
1 Soup Ladle  
1 Dish Mop  
1 Basting Spoon  
1 Cake Turner  
1 Fire Shovel  
1 Steel Fry Pan  
1 Tin Dish Pan (14 Quart) ....  
1 Wooden Rolling Pin  
1 Flour Sifter  
1 Sink Strainer  
1 Galv. Pail

## Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

The Quality Store

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## FISH AND POULTRY MARKET

All kinds of domestic and foreign fruits, Full line of dried fruits. All kinds of fresh and smoked fish. Oysters, crabs, clams and shrimps. Prices moderate.

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The Fish, Fruit and Poultry Man

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## Builders and Contractors

Attention!

A Long Felt Want Supplied

## SLATE SLATE SLATE

The Squares Show the Sizes:

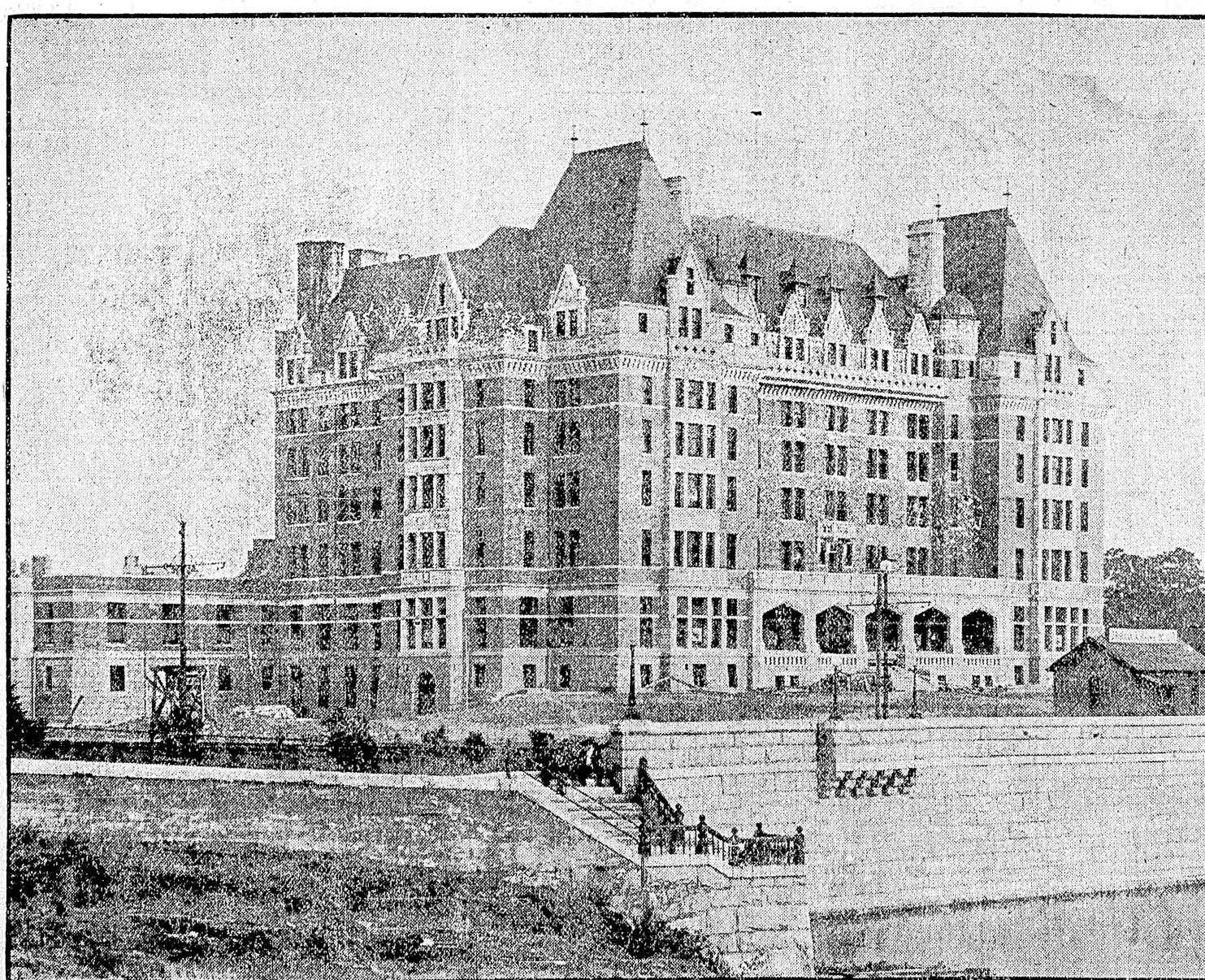
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In assorted sizes and of the very best quality; has been passed upon by experts from the United States, Australia, and old country, and pronounced equal to best production of Wales. Being tough and possessing comparatively little iron, it is easily handled and of everlasting color, a pleasing blue black. Slate roofing is the most lasting, economical and ornamental that can be constructed for public buildings and substantial residential houses. It is fire-proof and impervious to both heat and cold. A certain amount is at present stored at Victoria and orders can be filled promptly at a cost per square less than that paid for an inferior article, by applying to

J. S. Floyd, Chancery Chambers, Victoria



NEW EMPRESS HOTEL  
Which Opens for Business Tomorrow

A serious landslide occurred near Keady, County Armagh, recently, owing to the heavy floods. An embankment collapsed burying a number of sheep. Mr. E. Hugles, the owner, luckily having finished work in the vicinity a few minutes before the crash came.

At the Ulster winter assizes in Belfast, Oliver Hamilton, a gamekeeper, was indicted for the manslaughter of Patrick Maguire, near Gortin, in the County Tyrone, on September 4 last, by shooting him with a revolver, and was found guilty.



## Shirts That Fit

Our new arrivals will stand any amount of scrutiny—Shirts that will not only fit the form, but fit stylish ideas all right. Negligee Shirts full of seasonable excellence; latest and most exclusive creations, \$1.25 to \$2.50.

**SEA & GOWEN**

The Gentlemen's Store  
Government St.



Our knowledge of Brushes is comprehensive and complete. We've studied them, bought them and sold them for many years.  
**IVORY HAIR BRUSHES** for ladies, genuine elephants' tusks, a charming line.  
**IVORY MILITARY BRUSHES**—Genuine ivory with real Russian boar bristles.  
Up-to-date Hair Brushes in real Ebony, Rosewood, Foxwood, Olive wood, etc.  
**HAIR BRUSHES** from . . . . .  
**TOOTH BRUSHES** from . . . . .  
FOR ONLY 30¢ we can supply you with a Tooth Brush, so strong and good it will last for years, silver wired, silver cement back, matches at . . . . .  
**SHAVING BRUSHES** from . . . . .  
**SHAVING BRUSH**, with genuine badger hair bristles, for . . . . .  
50¢

**THE SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' DEMONSTRATOR**  
is here and pleased to give Victorians any advice re treatment of Hair and Scalp. Come in and have a chat with her.

**CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE**  
We are Prompt; We are Careful; Our Prices are Right.  
Night Clerk in Attendance.  
Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets. Telephone 222 and 135.

## Real Estate Snaps for Monday

We make it our business to pick up all the snaps that are being offered in Victoria real estate. That we are succeeding is proven by the snaps we are offering every day, and the fact that shrewd buyers are picking them up as quickly as they are offered. We don't care what you have to sell, if it's at a bargain price we can sell it. List with us immediately.

**BIG SNAP IN COTTAGE**  
Practically new, 5 rooms, also pantry, bathroom and large basement, extra large corner lot, some fine full bearing fruit trees. This cottage is nearly new, within 5 minutes of Douglas St. car line, and worth at least \$2,000. Our immediate quick selling price is \$1,350.

**COLLINSON STREET**  
Good locality, and within 10 minutes' walk of post-office, 2 very good 7-room houses, all modern conveniences, sewer, bath, hot and cold water, electric light, both rented for \$31.50 per month. Owner is outside the city, and is anxious to sell immediately. Price is \$3,000. Terms \$1,400 cash (or different terms to suit you). Balance of \$1,600 on mortgage, at 5 per cent. They're worth singly at least \$2,000, and are paying 12 per cent on the investment.

**LOT BARGAIN**  
Cor. Clarke and Denman Streets. Full size lot, high dry, good soil, close to car line. A big snap at \$250. Terms 1/2 cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

**FERNWOOD ROAD.**  
New cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor (with sliding doors), dining room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, bath room, full size lot. Owner has just finished building this cottage and will sell without plumbing for \$2,100.

**McConnell & Taylor**  
Cor. Fort and Govt Sts.  
Upstairs.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

## WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN POULTRY CLASSES

Many Excellent Classes Were Shown at Recent Annual Show

The judges of the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Association yesterday morning completed their labors and announced the winners of the various classes exhibited at the recent annual show. Owing to the excellent exhibits and the large number of entries the work of judging was an arduous one. Below is given a complete list of the winners in each class:

### White Plymouth Rocks

Cock: 1, W. Bayliss; 2, W. Walker; 3, W. Walker; Cockerel: 1, E. S. Miller; 2, W. Walker; 3, E. S. Miller; Hen: 1, 2 and 3, W. Walker; Pullet: 1, and 3, W. Walker; 2, W. D. Bruce; Pen: 1, and 3, W. Walker; 2, Ed. Miller; Buff Plymouth Rock—Cock: 1, and 2, Mrs. S. Perry Mills; 3, W. Walker; Cockerel: 1, W. Walker; 2, Blackstock Bros.; 3, Mrs. K. Hamilton; Hen: 1, 2 and 3, W. Walker; Pullet: 1, Blackstock Bros.; 2 and 3, W. Walker; Pen: 1, and 3, W. Walker; 2, Blackstock Bros.

### Barred Plymouth Rocks

Cock: 1, Col. E. G. Prior; 2, B. B. Moore; 3, Surprise Poultry Yard; Cockerel: 1, 2 and 3, B. B. Moore; Hen: 1, B. B. Moore; 2, J. H. Hughes; 3, Surprise Poultry Yard Pullet: 1, and 3, B. B. Moore; 2, Surprise Poultry Yard Pen: 1, Surprise Poultry Yard;

### Yellow Plymouth Rocks

Cock: 1, Col. E. G. Prior; 2, B. B. Moore; 3, Surprise Poultry Yard; Cockerel: 1, 2 and 3, B. C. McDowell; Hen: 1, C. J. McDowell; 2, J. H. Hughes; 3, Surprise Poultry Yard Pullet: 1, and 3, B. C. McDowell; Pen: 1, C. J. McDowell; 2, R. T. McDowell; 3, Elsie Walker.

### Black Plymouth Rocks

Cock: 1, R. T. McDowell; Cockerel: 2, R. T. McDowell; Hen: 1, R. T. McDowell; Pullet: 2, R. T. McDowell.

### Rose Comb Black Bantams

Cock: 1, Terrance Lang; Cockerel: 1 and 2, Terrance Lang; Hen: 1 and 2 Terrance Lang; Pullet: 1, 2 and 3, Terrance Lang.

### Black Red Game Bantams

Cock: 1, Raiston Bros.; 2 and 3, R. W. Pears.

### Black Red Game Bantams

Cock: 1, Raiston Bros.; 2 and 3, R. W. Pears.

### White Plymouth Bantams

Cock: 1, Raiston Bros.; 2 and 3, R. W. Pears.

### White Wyandottes

Cock: 1, Jas. Flett; Cockerel: 1, A. T. Flett; Hen: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. Flett; Pullet: 1, Jas. Flett; 2, A. T. Flett.

### Partridge Wyandottes

Cock: 1, Wm. Bayliss; 2, W. O. Carter; 3, Tallman; Cockerel: 1, Tallman; 2, Wm. Bayliss; 3, W. O. Carter; Hen: 1, and 3, W. O. Carter; 2, Wm. Bayliss; Pullet: 1, 2 and 3, S. Tallman; Pen: 1, Wm. Bayliss; 2, W. O. Carter; 3, S. Tallman.

### Silver Penciled Wyandottes

Cock: 1, Jas. Flett; Cockerel: 1, A. T. Flett; Hen: 1, 2 and 3, Jas. Flett; Pullet: 1, Jas. Flett; 2, A. T. Flett.

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**The Colonist.**

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

**The Daily Colonist**

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year.....\$5.00  
Three months.....1.25  
Six months.....2.50  
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

**ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.**

The Japanese Premier has officially announced that the emigration question, as far as it relates to Canada, has been practically settled. This is in line with such statements as have been given out from Ottawa, and we have no desire to withhold from Mr. Lémeux any share of the credit attaching to him because of the success which has attended his diplomatic mission.

While what has been accomplished is satisfactory as far as it goes, and while it is likely to prove for the time being, at least, ample protection against any inrush of people from Japan, it by no means solves the Oriental question. The position of the Colonist on this subject has been made very plain over and over again, but to avoid misrepresentation, we shall restate it. We have pointed out that, in our judgment, the Japanese phase of Oriental immigration, while at times more acute than any other, is by no means the most dangerous. We have expressed our reasons for believing that Japan would be found very ready to do what she has done, namely to enter into an agreement to keep her people in Asiatic countries. That is where she has use for them, for that is where her work as a nation lies. We have urged that an act in the nature of the Natal Act should be passed so as to enable Canada to protect herself against all Oriental immigration, if need be, but we have conceded that it might be wise for parliament to clothe the government with authority to bring it into operation when occasion might arise. We have held that the right to say who may and who may not enter a country is vested in that country, and no government has any justification for taking offence if that right is exercised in terms applicable to all nations alike. We have also contended for the passage of such a measure by the legislature of this province pending such action by the Dominion Parliament, not because we have supposed that the Dominion government would permit the Act to come into operation, but because it is the strongest constitutional way in which the views of the people of this province can be asserted. We see no reason to change these opinions because of anything that has recently transpired. Nothing would be further from our desire, and, we are sure, from the desire of the government and legislature of this province, to do anything that would be calculated to embarrass the relations of the Empire with Japan. It is because we are of that mind that we protested yesterday against the first preamble of Mr. Hawthorne's resolution. We observe that the Westminster Gazette is unable to see how the Dominion can veto such an Act if it is passed by the province, seeing that the Imperial government permitted the Natal Act to remain on the statute book. We may remind our readers that the Imperial government did more than permit the Natal Act to remain in force. Mr. Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, advised the Dominion to pass just such a measure. Under all the circumstances we think it is the duty of the legislature to re-enact what is known as the Bowser Bill, and pass the question up to Ottawa once more. But we desire to make it understood that, as far as the Colonist is concerned, it does not advocate this course in any spirit of hostility to Japan, but simply as a general measure of self-protection.

**FOR THE BOYS**

The police are going to stop the boys from using their roller skates on the sidewalks. Why? Of course some one has complained; some one is always complaining because there are such things as boys. Nature, with her customary bungling made a mistake when she permitted such things as boys to be. Girls are all well enough, but persons of the male sex should be born grown up, with all the responsibilities of citizenship resting upon them. A boy is a perennial nuisance. He begins life by wanting to smash things, as every mother knows. Her flaxen-haired cherub, who in his sleep seems just a little higher than the angels, is in his waking hours a terror from Terroville. Nothing is sacred in his eyes except his mother, and she only when he is tired or has hurt himself. Normally he is a glorious savage, rejoicing in destruction, the incarnation of a devastating whirlwind, unless he happens to be sick, and then you would shed tears of joy if he would arouse himself sufficiently to break the nearest available object. When he gets older his energies take another direction, but he is and remains a thing of ceaseless energy until he has his first fit of puppy love, at which stage his career is just as well to draw

the curtain for a little while. Such as he is we must take him, and the worst thing about him is that he makes us all wish we were young again. This of itself is an unpardonable sin.

Now, it so happened that in an evil day the people of this burg decided to have what they call granolithic pavements, but why they are called granolithic we do not know unless it be for the same reason the boy called his dog "Johnson," which was "because that was his name." A wholesome boy, who is not inspired with a desire to get over the surface of such a pavement at a pace faster than a walk, is a fit subject for investigation by specialists in the abnormal, and therefore when, in a like evil day, roller skating was revived and Santa Claus, with his customary mischief-making propensities, distributed a few hundred pairs of roller skates among the youth of Victoria, the inevitable happened. Look at the thing from a scientific point of view. A smooth surface, a pair of roller skates and a boy are a combination of far greater importance than Omar's "loaf of bread, a jug of wine and Thou." Of course the boy put on the skates—what else were they made for? Of course he went out and tried them on the sidewalk—what else are sidewalks made for except to enable people to get along with celerity? And equally of course, some one complained to the police—that's one of the objects of a police force—to have something to which people can make complaints. Thereupon, as is by the custom of this realm provided, the police had to do something, and behold the boys are forbidden to skate on the sidewalk.

We wish to move an amendment to the effect that the practice of roller skating shall be permitted and the boys of the city shall be placed upon their honor to observe that fundamental principle of the common law, which enjoins that we shall so use our own rights as not to interfere with the rights of others. Let us teach the boys a sense of their duty as citizens, not by chasing them off the sidewalks, where they have just as good a right to be as any one else, but by making them understand that, while they may use the sidewalks for roller skating, they must be mindful of the rights of other pedestrians. We would like to see notices posted up all over the city telling the boys that they may use their roller skates on the sidewalks, provided in so doing they are careful not to cause any risk, inconvenience or annoyance to other people. We believe the experiment would be a great success. Perhaps it is a memory of boyhood days that makes us think of this. We remember the Head Master, who used to tell us of our great privilege as British boys to do whatever we willed provided we respected the rights and authority of others. We remember how he always heard our case before passing judgment. We were not prima facie wrong because we were boys, but our point of view was respected and we were taught that there were other points of view to which we ought to give consideration. We believe in the natural sense of justice and fair play of all boys. It is the strongest instinct in their nature. Now, suppose we appeal to it and let the boys for a few weeks have their roller skating on the sidewalks. They will soon tire of it anyway. In a few months the summer will be with us and all out-of-doors will be calling the little fellows to other lines of activity.

**FIRE PROTECTION**

We print this morning the report of Mr. Howe to the Board of Trade underwriters on the matter of insurance and some kindred subjects. In this connection some particulars in regard to what New York is doing in the way of fire protection may prove of interest. It is not suggested that there is any parallel between the problem which the greatest American city is called upon to solve and that which confronts the people of Victoria, but possibly something may be learned from an account of what is to be done there. Everyone who has been in New York knows Twenty-third street. It is not far up-town as it used to be, but it is far enough to be at present beyond the sky-scraper area, and the great business section. Practically all the city south of this street is to be protected by what is called "the salt water system," although the part between Chambers street and the Battery is not to be included in the area to be covered by the new pipe lines.

The principle of the new method of protection is an independent system of water mains with stationary pumping engines, so that in the part of the city covered by it the use of fire engines will be unnecessary. It is called the "salt water" system, but New York has an abundance of fresh water available at all times, the connection with the salt water will only be used in case of extreme emergency. The water of New York harbor is so exceedingly dirty that the use of it is discouraged as much as possible in case of fire. Nevertheless the whole plan is based upon the provision of a means for using the inexhaustible supply of water, washing the shores of the city, under a pressure sufficient to force it to the top of the highest buildings. The New York Herald begins its description of the new system in these words:

"Another wreck on the inside passage. With a railway running from Victoria to the north end of Vancouver Island the dangerous waterway in question would speedily fall into a state of innocuous desuetude."

And now it turns out that the London Times has not been sold after all, some hitch having occurred in the negotiations. Well, in an event, the Thunderer has the gratification of knowing that during the past couple of weeks been the best advertised newspaper in the world.

Twenty-third and Chambers streets anywhere west of the Bowery. Not a single fire engine will be required to produce this result, for the volume and force of water indicated will represent the capacity of the ten big electrically-driven pumps that will force the water through the mains of the new high pressure fire protection system, which is expected to be in full operation within the next two months.

The need of this great improvement in the protection of high buildings was well illustrated in the fire of last Friday night, when \$6,000,000 worth of property, besides three persons, were lost in the burning of the Park building, at Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue. The water pressure was entirely inefficient in reaching the upper stories, and the firemen had to stand helpless and watch the flame at their work of destruction.

Some interesting statements are made in regard to the amount of water needed for fire purposes. The fire engines in New York do not use up on an average more than \$60,000 worth of water in a year. The greatest consumption at any one fire was \$1,000 when a building burned for 106 hours. "All the engines that could be concentrated on the spot only used 1,500,000 gallons of water during that time. The capacity of the new pumps will be 43,000,000 a day for each. Such an amount of water delivered under tremendous pressure ought to afford the business part of New York exceptional fire protection. The mains used vary in size from 12-inch to 34-inch, the latter being specially constructed to stand the enormous pressure. The cost of the working, including the pumping station and the land upon which they will stand, will be about \$3,000,000.

The pressure is to be obtained by centrifugal pumps, driven by electric motors, and the company providing the power is under a penalty of \$500 a minute for any delay above three minutes in providing the current necessary to run the pumps at their utmost capacity. The pressure to be regulated by a series of meters so that it will be uniform at 250 pounds to the square inch at the foot of each hydrant in the protected area. Theoretically, this means that a stream of water can be thrown seven hundred feet high. In practice what is expected is that with 200 feet of hose and an inch and a quarter nozzle, a stream can be thrown 220 feet in the air. Each pumping station can throw thirty of such streams. With both stations running, sixty streams can be concentrated at one point, and the greatest length of hose necessary would be 500 feet. There will be 1200 hydrants on the system, and to each of them four lines of hose can be coupled. There are 213 telephone stations forming a part of the system, so that the pumping stations will always be in touch with a fire, and the pressure can be regulated as desired. For street-cleaning purposes, special hydrants are being installed.

Since the installation of this system began more than three hundred municipalities throughout the British Empire outside of the United Kingdom have investigated it, and a great number in the United Kingdom, Central Europe and United States have received full copies of all the plans and specifications.

**CHESS**

The Victoria Chess Club is an organization that moves in a somewhat mysterious way. At long intervals of time the public is reminded of its existence by the publication of a list of its officers, but in the interim it is going along and is prosperous in that dignified and subdued way that is appropriate to such a sacred institution. Chess, be it remarked, is not an hilarious pursuit, and the man who joins a chess club under the impression that he is about to be initiated into a feast of reason and soul of soul is likely to be disappointed. A properly conducted chess club is a place in which from time to time you hear the word "check" murmured in a tone, which Sheridan must have had in mind, when he said: "I hear a sound so low, there's nothing 'twixt it and silence."

At the same time, chess is the best of all indoor games, and the Victoria chess club is an admirable exponent of it. Its members are very desirous that others should take advantage of its hospitality. The game is difficult, but the members are willing to do everything in their power to instruct those who desire to learn. A new man will not have to wait for some one in his class as a player to join him in a game, for each member of the club, if he is not already engaged in playing, is required to place himself at the disposal of another. It is an interesting fact that chess is becoming more esteemed every year in England, being in fact taught in many of the schools. It is capital training for the mind. We heartily commend the Victoria club to the attention of every one,

The vessels of the United States fleet are conducting experiments in wireless telephony, and a letter written from Trinidad says that great success is being secured.

Alberni possesses to a superlative degree the first requisite to a town which means to go ahead—the determination and ability to "speak up" and let its wants be known.

Another wreck on the inside passage. With a railway running from Victoria to the north end of Vancouver Island the dangerous waterway in question would speedily fall into a state of innocuous desuetude.

And now it turns out that the London

Times is going to spend \$320,000 on new schoolhouses, which is not a bad showing for a city in the land of clearing house certificates. That's the sort of spirit that has made Seattle what it is.

Do you happen to know what a "green Swizzle" or a "bamboozle" is? The chances are that you do not. They bear no relation to the green goods trade, but are simply a species of liquid refreshments much beloved by the "boys" in our West India possessions.

During the year 1907 there were 972,040 more people carried in and out of New York by ocean steamships than in any previous year. Most of us would have hesitated to guess that such a number of people were carried on ocean steamers in a twelve-month.

Did you notice the weekly record of bank clearings in Canadian cities in yesterday's issue of the Colonist? The figures for Victoria showed an increase of 26.2; Vancouver followed with an increase of 14.9. As the small boy would say, "this isn't bad to take."

The right of women, who pay no taxes, to vote at municipal elections ought to be defined at the present session of the legislature. If it is intended to give them a vote, let the fact be made plain, and then all women will register and exercise the franchise. If it is not intended that they shall vote the legislature should say so in words that cannot be misunderstood.

Provincial Game Warden Williams advances another reason calculated to establish the undesirability of Asiatic immigrants. It appears that they are given to the wanton destruction of game, Chinese in some instances going so far as to loot the nest of game birds of eggs. There is no use in talking about the possibility of the whites assimilating those of the Oriental races who come to these shores. It simply can't be done. "Their ways are not our ways."

The Mikado is about the biggest little man in the world today. His government and his people are now, in truth, the cynosure of all eyes. China, Russia, Korea, Great Britain and the United States are quite fully occupied in watching the expansive programme of the nimble little brown man, who at times displays an embarrassing penchant for independence of action in territories outside the borders of his own empire.

There is a statement current on the streets to the effect that ex-Mayor Morley caused a very great many names to be added to the voters' list on election day. The Times says that from fifty to a hundred names were added, and it throws the responsibility for the addition of this exceptional number upon the ex-Mayor. The Colonist has heard so many different statements on the subject that it is strongly of the opinion that an investigation should be held. If Mr. Morley only acted within his rights, the fact ought to be made known; if he unduly stretched his authority in the premises, that fact also ought to be published. The right to vote ought not to be tampered with, and any suspicion that may be in the minds of the public that it has or can be, should be removed, or if it cannot be removed, something ought to be done to restore public confidence.

The supreme court of Rhode Island gave a decision in a certain case, which brought the litigation to a close. The next morning the Providence Journal printed a summary of the judgment, in which it endeavored to give the meaning of the decision in perfect good faith. The court was greatly scandalized thereby. It is said that the Journal has misunderstood its language and would not hear a suggestion that the paper acted honestly in the premises. So the Journal was adjudged to be in contempt, and punished accordingly. This is a new doctrine of contempt. To be unable to understand what a court says is contempt. Apparently this ruling only applies to newspaper editors, which is right enough for they only are omniscient—and if you doubt it just sit with the Colonist telephone receiver to your ear for half an hour and hear the questions that are asked. A lawyer may misunderstand the court forty-seven times a day and yet not be in contempt. A learned judge may misapprehend what his equally "learned brother has just said," without being in contempt. But the newspaper editor, who never saw the judgment, cares nothing about it and is annoyed that his columns must be taken up with such "guff" as is likely to be hit before a tribunal and subjected to pains and penalties because he is not quite certain whether Mr. Justice So-and-So said tweedelum or tweedeldee, and compromised by saying fiddlesticks. Such is the white man's burden, and if this rule is to prevail in British Columbia we shall have to shoulder it as best we may. There was an occasion when the Colonist was called upon by an irate individual who ejaculated: "Bah Jove, don't you know, you have insulted the whole British nobility by an item which appeared in your papah this morning," and thereupon with trembling finger he pointed to a two-line paragraph tucked down at the bottom of a column which contained the awful statement that "the Earl of Something-or-other is an expert machinist." This is not a fairy tale, but an actual occurrence, and we had supposed it was the limit, but the decision of the Rhode Island court goes a good deal further.

The Alberni possesses to a superlative degree the first requisite to a town which means to go ahead—the determination and ability to "speak up" and let its wants be known.

Another wreck on the inside passage. With a railway running from Victoria to the north end of Vancouver Island the dangerous waterway in question would speedily fall into a state of innocuous desuetude.

And now it turns out that the London Times has not been sold after all, some hitch having occurred in the negotiations. Well, in an event, the Thunderer has the gratification of knowing that during the past couple of weeks been the best advertised newspaper in the world.

**Weiler Bros.**  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
VICTORIA, B.C.

The Largest and Best  
In the Whole Wide West.  
Established 1862

**Weiler Bros.**  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
VICTORIA, B.C.

## SOME SPECIAL VALUES

In New Toilet Sets—Much the Best Values We Have Offered

**T**OMORROW, we can offer you the best Toilet Set values in the city. The recent arrivals have disclosed the finest values we have ever opened. Decorations are superior, shapes newer and nicer than ever before.

Though these prices may seem low, the sets are really superior, and possess points of artistic merit which place them on a plane far above the ordinary. The unusually large order we placed secured a very favorable discount, and an investigation of these values will show that we are giving you the benefit of this. We have a big lot of these, and they are taking too much of our floor space. Spring shipments will be here shortly, and we must have the room. These pricings will surely do the work. Better investigate at once.

### EACH ONE OF THESE REPRESENTS AN UNUSUAL SAVING OPPORTUNITY

TOILET SET—One of our newest styles. A very handsome 10-piece set in a decoration that'll please you, excellent value at, per set.....	\$3.00
TOILET SET—Plain white, new shape, 10 pieces, at per set.....	\$3.50
TOILET SET—in pink and in blue, 10 pieces, At, per set.....	\$4.00
12-piece set is marked.....	\$4.50
TOILET SET—These sets are absolutely the best values offered in this city. Floral decoration 9-piece set, priced at.....	\$4.50
12-piece set marked at.....	\$5.00
TOILET SET—This is a new decoration and a new shape and we know you'll be delighted with the change. See this set, 10 pieces.....	\$7.50
TOILET SET—in pretty floral decoration, several different color combinations, 10 pieces, per set.....	\$5.00
TOILET SET—in white and gold, 10 pieces. A dainty decoration, Set.....	\$5.50
TOILET SET—in blue band and gold, 10 pieces. A pretty set, At, each.....	\$6.00
TOILET SET—White and gold and assorted decorations, At, per set.....	\$6.00
TOILET SET—in Lincoln green decoration, 12 pieces, At, per set.....	\$7.50
TOILET SET—Wedgwood, in moss rose decoration, A choice set, Each.....	\$8.50
TOILET SET—in violet decoration, 10 pieces of nice for.....	\$7.00
Same decoration in 12-piece set for.....	\$10.00
TOILET SET—Chrysanthemum decoration, 10 pieces, Attractive set, Each.....	\$8.50
Same decoration, in set of 12 pieces, for.....	\$12.00
TOILET SET—New shape in solid color decoration, 10 pieces, Each.....	\$9.00
Same shape and decoration, in 12-piece set.....	\$14.00
TOILET SET—Pretty floral decoration, in assorted colorings, 10 pieces.....	\$10.00
Same shape and decoration, in 12-piece sets, for.....	\$14.00

MANY OTHER SETS RANGING TO MUCH HIGHER PRICES, AND ALL EXCELLENT VALUES

### Spend Just A Little, And Get One of These Pieces

We have some excellent offerings in low priced chiffoniers we should like to show you. These very useful articles of bedroom furnishings are so low in price that every one should enjoy the luxurious usefulness of one. Those listed here are low in price but are of excellent

## NOTE AND COMMENT

## FORTY YEARS AGO

A number of the cities in the neighboring state of Washington are now engaged in the edifying pastime of playing ping pong with the hobo and the hold-up man. Each city in turn exhibits great glee when it succeeds in driving the "undesirables" into its neighbor's backyard. Thus we find the Spokane Spokesman-Review chuckling in this fashion:

The rapid thinning out of the hobo element is one of the best results of the enforcement of the Sunday closing law and the ordinance compelling saloons to close every night from 2 to 5:30 in the morning. Nothing could be more desirable than the exodus of this unwelcome and dangerous class. There will be fewer holdups and burglaries when they have departed.

Everyone interested in the continued prosperity of the Kootenay mining industry—and who is not, directly or indirectly—will join in the hope that the mission to Ottawa on behalf of the silver-lead mine owners of Mr. Retallack, of Kaslo, will result in success. The Nelson Canadian thus explains what it is hoped to accomplish:

John L. Retallack, of Kaslo, leaves for Ottawa today on an important mission. He is entrusted with the case of the silver-lead mine owners for an extension of the time in which the lead bounties should be paid for a further period of five years and for the increase of the limit up to which the bounties shall be paid from £16 to £18. The case could not be in better hands. Mr. Retallack was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the original lead bounty act and through his knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the lead mining industry in this province gives his recommendations great weight at Ottawa.

Everyone interested in the continued prosperity of the Kootenay mining industry will join with us in wishing Mr. Retallack a successful trip. Upon the success of his mission depends in a large measure the future prosperity of the Slocan and East Kootenay mines. He certainly takes with him the hearty endorsement and good will of every resident in the Kootenays, for directly or indirectly the welfare of the entire Kootenay country depends upon the profitable operation of the lead mines.

Concluding a short editorial reference to the opening of the British Columbia legislature, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer displays just a tinge of envy for Canadian parliamentary institutions in the following paragraph:

The quiet, dignified and hardworking lawmakers of British Columbia have many worthy tasks before them, and they will probably perform them in a worthy way, as usual.

Notwithstanding that numerous influential critics have gone to considerable pains to show that the "All-Red" imperial fast steamship service project is ridiculous and unworthy of consideration, a number of the leading newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic are displaying an exasperating persistency in taking the enterprise seriously. For instance, we find the following in the Halifax Chronicle:

Speaking of the All-Red line proposition the London Chronicle says that Mr. Sifton, in his able address before the Liberal Colonial club, demolished once and for all the argument that the shortest route across the Atlantic—from Liverpool to Halifax—cut across the dangerous fog zone. "For many years the Hydrographic Survey of the United States government has kept a thorough record of Atlantic fogs with extreme care and scientific accuracy. The Survey has made fog charts of the Atlantic from its careful statistics spread over many years. Fogs are reduced to units, so that it is easy to ascertain the percentage of fog on any particular route. Mr. Sifton read the statistics, which showed that the percentage fog on the North Atlantic route from Liverpool to Halifax varies from five per cent. to one-half per cent., or less—the average throughout the year being 3 5/12 per cent. On the Liverpool and New York route the percentage rises at times to 15 per cent., and the average is 8 per cent. If any route should be avoided, therefore, because of the danger of fast ships from fog, then the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania" should be moved north to the safer route which leads to Halifax. We have only cited one point in Mr. Sifton's convincing address in favor of the all-British route. He was equally successful in meeting the other arguments against it as he was in dispelling the fog bogey. The late Capt. W. H. Smith, R. N. R., a recognized authority on transatlantic navigation, had given much attention to this phase of the Fast Line project, and in an article published in the Morning Chronicle several years ago he showed conclusively that the Halifax route was in every respect the most desirable for an express service.

One does not like to have to believe that much of the business of the great shipping insurance firms is influenced by superstition, but one has apparently no alternative in the face of the announcement that because of recent accidents to vessels bearing names which include the word "Lake" or "Royal," insurance rates are to be increased very materially on the Atlantic boats of the C. P. R. so named. A Canadian Associated Press dispatch from London dated January 11, says: "The rates of insurance on the Canadian Pacific's Atlantic boats named "Lake" or "Royal" has been increased by twelve and a half per cent." To this cable the Montreal Witness adds the following news:

C. P. R. officials have no news of the proposed increase, and they say that an increase of twelve and a half per cent. would be absurd. Local insurance men are also sceptical, pointing out that such a rate would be nothing less than astonishing. They think it more probable that if there is an increase it is more likely to be two and a half per cent. An increase to the latter extent would not surprise them, in view of the disaster to the Mount Temple and the anxiety over the Mount Royal. The boats affected would be the Lake Champlain, Lake Erie, Lake Manitoba, Lake Michigan and Mount Royal.

Another of Fighting Bob's stories is interesting in view of the present relations of the United States and Japan and his momentous Pacific cruise. It illustrates how briefly the Japanese assimilate European methods and manners. "When I commanded the New York, some years ago," says the admiral, "I had a Japanese servant with whom I was specially pleased. He was prompt, remarkably quick to learn, and took such deep interest in everything that sometimes, just to amuse myself, I devoted not a little time to explaining things that he did not seem to understand. A good waiter, too, he was. Well, finally my Japanese disappeared. Some time later, when on the European station, I made a call on a Japanese battleship in the harbor of Marseilles. The captain met us at the

The British Colonist, Monday, Jan. 20, 1863.

Another Cariboo Express—A telegram from Yale announces the arrival of another Cariboo express.

An ox will be roasted on the ice opposite New Westminster this evening. There will also be a torchlight procession and a ball on the ice at the same time.

Up-Country News—The advices from Cariboo are only to the 16th ult., two days later than those received by us through private conveyance.

The weather in the interior is very cold, and the snow is deep in the canyons. Hay is very scarce and dear at Lytton and Yale. It is worth \$100 a ton at the latter place, partly owing to a train of 60 animals having been "snowed in." Dates from Lillooet to the 20th December state that on the 14th eleven inches of snow fell. On the 15th it rained, and after that it was intensely cold. Complaints are made about mail communication.

Arrival from San Francisco—The fine American topsail schooner Juventina, Capt. C. Willoughby, 20 days from San Francisco, and consigned to Mihard & Beeds, arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The captain reports unfavorable winds, accompanied by hail and snow, the entire passage.

The Juventina brings as passengers the captain's son and Dr. Coward, and a freight consisting of 300 tons of general merchandise. She will commence discharging at 8 o'clock this morning at the Hudson Bay Co.'s wharf, and will sail in a few days for Utsaldu to load with lumber for San Francisco.

## ABOUT PEOPLE

Lord Mount Stephen, who has been entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales at Brocket hall, near Hatfield, has had one of the most romantic careers in the peerage. He was born at Dufftown, in Scotland, in 1829, and began life as a herd boy. Later on he became a draper's assistant in Aberdeen, and at the age of twenty-one emigrated to Canada, where he has since become famous in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway. In recognition of his valuable services he was made a baronet in 1855, and five years later was raised to the peerage. Lord Mount Stephen's princely charities are well known. His splendid gift of £200,000 to the King's Hospital fund having earned for him the gratitude of the whole country. Although Lord Mount Stephen has been twice married, he has no children. Many years ago, however, he adopted a little girl, who is now the wife of Lord Northcote.

Lord Mount Stephen, in spite of his great success, has never forgotten anyone who has helped him along in his career. When he was a shepherd boy, the minister of the district used to give him many words of encouragement, and endeavored to make his lonely work on the hillside as cheerful as he possibly could. Young George Stephen as he then was, determined at the time that he would one day reward the kindness, and years afterwards, when he had become a famous man, his thoughts reverted to the consoler of his boyhood's days. To show his gratitude to his old friend he gave him a handsome annuity, besides endowing a fund of many thousand pounds to enable every parish minister on the Speyside to have a minimum income of £100 a year.

The man of the moment in the world of navies is Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is commanding the American Atlantic squadron on its fatal record cruise to the Pacific. Admiral Evans is the Lord Charles Beresford of the U. S. N. He is just as blunt, outspoken and sailor-like as Lord Charles, and, like him, he has occasionally run afoul against naval officialement and inertia. In appearance, however, he is more like Gen. Buller than Lord Charles. He has a good record of active services, as his nickname indicates. He served with distinction in the American Civil War, receiving four very severe rifle shot wounds in the hand attack on Fort Fisher.

He gained the name of Fighting Bob while in command of the small cruiser Yorktown at Valparaiso, Chile, in 1891, during the period of strained relations between Chile and the United States. Trouble was threatening Chile owing to some of the cruiser Baltimore's men having been killed in the streets of Valparaiso by Chileans. The Yorktown came in great haste to augment the United States' fleet in Chilean waters, and it was due to the very bellicose dispatches that Evans sent to Washington that the name was given to him which has attached to him ever since. In the Spanish war he commanded the Iowa in Sampson's fleet off Santiago, taking active part in the battles with Cervera. As one of the Spanish vessels began to go down, Evans' men sent up a great shout of delight. He immediately quieted them all by exclaiming: "Shut up! Those brave fellows are dying!" The men thereupon bared their heads and watched their enemies sink in silence, while the gallant admiral—who in normal times has a stupendous command of vituperative language—knelt on the deck and offered up a prayer.

Fighting Bob tells this story against himself. He had a congressman for a guest, but had run out of his favorite brand of whisky, and had stocked up with something he could not guarantee. He explained this and added: "Here, however, is some brandy that I've kept untouched for a good deal more than twenty years. Just hand me over the whiskey decanter," was the reply. "Why?" said the admiral, "what's the matter with the brandy?" "That's just what I want to know, Bob," said the guest, "but if you have had it untouched in your possession for more than twenty years there must be something pretty bad the matter with it."

Another of Fighting Bob's stories is interesting in view of the present relations of the United States and Japan and his momentous Pacific cruise. It illustrates how briefly the Japanese assimilate European methods and manners. "When I commanded the New York, some years ago," says the admiral, "I had a Japanese servant with whom I was specially pleased. He was prompt, remarkably quick to learn, and took such deep interest in everything that sometimes, just to amuse myself, I devoted not a little time to explaining things that he did not seem to understand. A good waiter, too, he was. Well, finally my Japanese disappeared. Some time later, when on the European station, I made a call on a Japanese battleship in the harbor of Marseilles. The captain met us at the

gangway and escorted us to his cabin. When we were seated, he suddenly turned, threw off his hat, whipped a napkin over his arm, and said to me, 'The Admiral would eat?' 'Kato!' I cried, recognizing him immediately as my old servant. 'The same,' he replied, bowing. 'Captain Kato of the mikado's navy, at your service!'—M. A. P.

John S. Cox, speaker of the Tennessee senate, had an old negro servant who liked his drink just as well as the best Kentucky Colonel in the Blue Grass State. One morning just after the cold spell broke, the darky came to Senator Cox, says Judge's Library. "Marse John," says he, "I'll just up an' clean dese windows dis mornin'." "All right, Caesar," replied the Senator.

"Ise got to hab a half tumbler of Wilsky, Marse John. D're ain't nuffin' like whisky for cleanin' winders."

The half tumbler was promptly given Caesar, who armed himself with some rags and carried the whisky to another room to begin work. A few minutes afterward Senator Cox had occasion to enter his room. Caesar was busy polishing the windows. The tumbler was on the table, but no whisky was in it.

"Why, Caesar, what's become of the whisky?" asked the Senator. "I thought you used it in this work."

"So I does, Marse John; so I does," was the answer. "Ye see, sah, I drinks whisky an' blows my bref again de winders!"—Savannah News.

Captain Roald Amundsen, Norway's famous explorer, tells this story about a national guard encampment last summer:

"A new volunteer, who had not quite learned his business, was on sentry duty, one night, when a friend brought a pie from the canteen.

"As he sat on the grass eating pie, the major sauntered up in undress uniform. The sentry, not recognizing him, did not salute, and the major stopped and said:

"What's that you have there?"

"Pie," said the sentry, good-naturedly. "Apple pie. Have a bite?"

The major frowned.

"Do you know who I am?" he asked.

"No," said the sentry, "unless you're the major's groom."

"The major shook his head.

"Guess again," he growled.

"The barber from the village?"

"No."

"Mebbe—here the sentry laughed—maybe you're the major himself."

"That's right. I am the major," was the sentry's reply.

"The sentry scrambled to his feet.

"Good gracious!" he exclaimed.

"Hold the pie, will you, while I present arms?"

A prominent pastor tells this story:

"I visited a certain school one day where Bible instruction was part of the daily course, and in order to test the children's knowledge, asked some questions. One class of little girls looked particularly bright, and I asked the tallest one: 'What sin did Adam commit?'

"He ate forbidden fruit."

"Right. Who tempted Adam?"

"Eve."

"Not really Eve, but the serpent. And how was Adam punished?"

"The girl hesitated and looked confused, thinking her sat a little eight-year-old, who raised her hand and said: 'Please, pastor, I know.'

"Well, tell us. How was Adam punished?"

"He had to marry Eve."

## BRITISH OPINION

London Standard—It was but cold comfort that the chief secretary offered yesterday to the deputation of landowners who had urged the need of putting down the agrarian riots in the South and West of Ireland. He declined to resort to exceptional measures, because he relies upon his present methods for restoring order. Let well-meaning intriguers like Mr. Birrell face the fact that the anti-English party in Ireland do not mean to be "squashed," that each approach to the terms they demand will only make them raise their price. If the bulk of the Nationalists had been anxious for Home Rule they would have joyfully accepted the Irish Council Bill, which they so contemptuously rejected. Had they cared to work it for a few years they might have brought the administration to a deadlock which could only be solved by the concession of full responsible government. This they quite understood, and none better than Mr. Redmond. He knew that ministers were withholding the name while they gave the substance. So transparent was the pretence of reservation that for a time he expected his countrymen would fall into the humor of the stage deception. It was something of a shock when he discovered the bitterness of their feeling against England. They do not care for the grant; what they relish is the agitation. They have no value for independence gained by instalments and as a result of an amicable settlement. They wish to extort it from the fears of a no longer predominant party. What they want is to "beat England to its feet." They are not especially interested in "raising Ireland from the dust."

London Daily Express—Speaking at Aberdeen last night Mr. Asquith declared that he considered cattle-driving in Ireland "a reprehensible and peculiarly unpatriotic offence," tending, as he very properly added, "to cripple one of the most important industries" of the country. All this is quite excellent, particularly as the Chancellor of the Exchequer went on to state "it must be put down, and it will be put down." Clearly last night Mr. Asquith was intent on living up to his position as a member of this government of good intentions. If disorder could be killed with words, if sedition could be destroyed by the uttering of fine phrases, Mr. Asquith would be quite a useful citizen. But, having uttered his determination, he was silent as to how he and his fellows proposed to rid Ireland of the tyranny of Mr. Ginnell and his irresponsible associates. Indeed the whole pronouncement has the value that belongs to a pious opinion—just that and no more. Sir Edward Grey was also speaking last night on Ireland, and incidentally lauded in praise of the amiable Mr. Birrell. He referred to his rare and gracious qualities, emphasized the fact that the Chief Secretary had the full support of the cabinet, and criticized coercive action, since, although it might repress crime, it "weakened the sense of responsibility in the people." Here we have once again the doctrinaire in politics. Sir Edward Grey equally with Mr. Asquith must recognize the supreme folly and wickedness of cattle-driving. He practically admits that experience justifies the belief that coercion would at once stay the evil, if it did not make it impossible. But the Liberal has a theory against coercion. It would weaken somebody or other's responsibility, and the theory-maniac will have none of it. All this is exactly in accordance with the free trader, who sees industries destroyed and men starve rather than disobey the behests of Mr. Cobden. The fear of the United Irish League has made trial by jury a farce. The Royal Irish Constabulary is being demoralized by Mr. Birrell's Birrelling. But the Liberal government is true to its innumerable theories.

London Daily News—Mr. Birrell has shown that at the cost of sacrificing vengeance he can check law-breaking. We shall be much surprised if his speech fails to bring about a notable diminution, if not immediate cessation, of the movement. But, even if this calculation is sanguine, we may be sure that coercion would have lit a conflagration where today there is a smouldering fire. The moral is that an act of justice must be complete or it is no justice at all. By settling some peasants on the land we have added to the grievances of those who see their good fortune and have nothing to hope for themselves. Without the right to use compulsion in purchasing land the problem can't be solved. In facing this question and in attempting to solve the university question Mr. Birrell will do much for Ireland. But in the end the faith Krishnamoorthy has in him rests on his steady advocacy of Home Rule. To govern by a process of divination" in accordance with Irish ideas" is a risky and indirect process. The failure of the council bill has closed all hope of approaching the ultimate ideal of Irish government by half measures and gradual imitations. The best way to help Mr. Birrell is by preparing the party to state the issue of Home Rule frankly and boldly at the next general election.

London Daily Express—Mr. Birrell's answer to the deputation of landowners who have just enjoyed the barren honor of trying to bring the

real state of affairs in Ireland home to him, is most unsatisfactory. It amounts to an admission that nothing but the Crimes Act can adequately cope with the present disorder, coupled with a resolute determination not to have recourse to it at present. What the country must force Mr. Birrell to apprehend is that his present efforts are inadequate, and that it is childish to refuse to employ the weapon ready to his hand because the credit of having forged it does not belong to his party. It is not enough to admit that a certain course of action is illegal and objectionable, and then to decline to recognize that a state of affairs have come into existence which can only be dealt with in a way provided to meet that special emergency. Courage, Mr. Birrell, courage, even in the face of the fact that by trying drastic action you will have the whole country behind you! What the obiter dicta of the law-abiding classes of Ireland are at this moment we can guess if we cannot print them. To see the country, which seemed to have been brought to some realization of the peace and prosperity that spring from settled government, flung back into the chaos of agrarian outrage and political terrorism is enough to dishearten the most sanguine. To have a strongly-worded statement of grievances met with evasion is enough to goad the most patient to resentment. A government that declines to repress disorder lest it forfeit popularity invites an expression of national opinion which, when it comes, will be none the less decisive for having been delayed.

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# Saturday's Special

Fresh Prunes 4lbs, for..... 25c  
Apples, per box..... \$1.50

**FELL & COMPANY, LIMITED**  
QUALITY GROCERS

Be Good Friends With Phone 94 or 297

631 FORT STREET

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Paid Up Capital - \$100,000.00  
Reserve - 50,000.00

Allowed on Deposits 4% Allowed on Deposits

Corner Broad and View Streets - Victoria, B. C.

### Your Health

Should have your careful attention at all times. Our store is known for the purity and freshness of our drugs.

We also supply all requisites for the toilet table except the water.



CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

## Marine Hardware

Anchors and Chains, Manila Rope  
Galvanized and Brass Goods  
Yacht Paints, Copper Paints

**E. B. MARVIN & CO.**

Ship Chandlers—1206 Wharf St.

## FOR DINNER And All Dress Occasions FOOTWEAR

That looks right, is right  
and of the

### BEST QUALITY

This is leap year and ladies advise well dressed feet, both big and small



**BAKER SHOE CO., LTD.**  
1109 Government Street.

Patrons of the Gorge will be pleased to learn that an additional attraction in the shape of a magnificent self-playing Berry-Wood Auto-Electric Piano will be installed at the Gorge Hotel by Mrs. Marshal during the coming week. The instrument has been on exhibition in Fletcher Bros' show windows, and all day yesterday crowds of people watched this interesting novelty as it played hour after hour without the aid of human fingers or any visible agency. We are informed by the local agents, Messrs. Fletcher Bros., that several of these pianos are liable to make their appearance in Victoria in the near future.

You cannot beat the Beechwood street for English hose this month. Ladies' 25c, five pair \$1.00; gent's socks 25c, five pair \$1.00; genuine Llama 40c, worth 60c, very fine cashmere 40c, regular 60c; all

children's reduced, very hard wearing.

### JANUARY FURNITURE SALE

Smith & Champion, the furniture people, at 142 Douglas St., yesterday morning opened their regular January sale of furniture and general household articles, with a discount of 20 per cent. on all purchases. The goods consist of several large consignments of the very latest designs in the different lines of house furnishing. The sale will continue for but 15 days, and without reserve on any line of articles in their fine store. The 20 per cent. discount means something worth looking after when it comes to furnishing a house.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

### LOCAL COMPANY HEADS DOMINION

The Highest Record in Practice Shooting Made by No. 2 Co., Fifth Regiment.

No. 2 company, Capt. Winsby, it was which achieved the record showing of the Dominion in gun practice during the last year with a total of 423 points in that department.

The record showing of the Dominion on all counts, including marks awarded at training, at practice and at headquarters was made by No. 2 company of the Fourth Regiment, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

No. 2 company of the local regiment was second in the Dominion with a total of 636.8, while No. 1 company followed with a total of 614.8, No. 3 company with a total of 607.4 was third.

The lead of the Charlottetown company was obtained for proficiency in training. The local company excelled in shooting. The marks deducted for absences were noticeably small in the returns for the Fifth regiment.

The following appears in a militia order posted yesterday by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Hall, commanding the Fifth Regiment:

The following men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength of the regiment:

No. 307, Gr. T. Todhunter, January 15, 1908; No. 310, Gr. Sidney Rogers, January 1, 1908; No. 324, Gr. Wm. Fairall, January 15, 1908.

No. 234, Gr. H. Martyn being posted to the band is relieved from company duty, and will assume No. 324.

The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength of the regiment, and will assume the numbers opposite their names:

No. 118, Gr. Henry Groeger, January 15, 1908; No. 119, Gr. George Nott, January 15, 1908; No. 52, Gr. Victor Fynney, January 14, 1908; No. 91, Gr. Jesse S. Stokes, January 14, 1908; No. 307, Gr. George Morgan, January 15, 1908; No. 310, Gr. A. Harris, January 15, 1908; No. 314, Gr. S. Plumm, January 15, 1908.

The last three names are posted to their respective companies, and will do duty with the band.

### NEWS OF THE CITY

#### Will Be Candidate

W. E. Staneland, managing director of the Staneland company, has consented to become a candidate for school trustee in the by-election.

#### Speaks This Evening

R. P. Pettipiece, organizer for the Typographical union will speak in the New Grand theatre this evening at 8 o'clock. His subject will be "Socialism and Labor Problems."

#### St. Andrew's Society

On Tuesday evening the St. Andrew's society will give their monthly concert and dance in the A. O. U. W. hall (up stairs). A good programme has been prepared.

#### Will Hold Annual Dance.

The Odd Fellows of the city have decided to hold their annual ball in the A. O. U. W. hall on February 14, and a committee has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements and make this year's event a most enjoyable affair.

#### First Presbyterian Club.

The First Presbyterian club will hold their regular meeting on Monday evening in the hall of the church. The affairs of committee for the ensuing quarter will be elected, after which the club paper will be read by Editor Van Munster. The criticisms of the mysterious critic will also be read.

#### Secures Good Standing.

F. G. C. Wood, who is at present taking the second year arts course at McGill university, has very successfully passed the Christmas examinations, taking first-class standing in history and economics and English literature. In the latter subject he obtained fourth place amongst the senior students of his year.

#### For Orphans' Home

The Hon. Treasurer of the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home thankfully acknowledges receipt of \$59 from C. H. Wilson, of Hillside avenue, being the gross proceeds of a drawing for two English setters donated by him for the benefit of the children of the orphanage. The drawing took place at the "Hub" yesterday afternoon, ticket No. 26 winning first choice and No. 29 taking the second.

#### Fire Insurance Committee.

The special committee of the board of trade on fire insurance held a prolonged session yesterday, which lasted all the morning, and at which Mr. Howe, the expert sent out by the underwriters, was present. Mr. Howe's report, which appears elsewhere, was gone into exhaustively, and the committee adjourned till next Tuesday, when there will be another meeting for the consideration of their report. It is unlikely, however, that the committee will be ready to report without further meetings.

#### Victoria Musical Society

The chorus has commenced practicing for a concert devoted to patriotic and imperialistic works to be given in April. There are still a number of places vacant in all parts and those wishing to take part should be at the Carnegie library on Wednesday next at 8 o'clock sharp. Among the works to be given are "The Revenge," the epilogue of the "Banner of St. George," and a number of smaller works of an interesting character. Newcomers to the city are cordially invited to become members.

#### Four Generations Celebrate

It was quite a pleasant surprise to Mrs. R. Maynard, when on Friday evening last a number of her friends and relatives gathered at her home at 41½ Pandora street to wish her many returns of the day, the anniversary of her birth. Mrs. Maynard has been a resident of Victoria for over forty-five years, and has been spared, not only to see her children and grandchildren grow up; but also her great grandchildren, of whom there are four. The evening was pleasantly spent and among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Hines, Mrs. Geo. Maynard, Mr. A. Rafferty, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Miss L. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. H. McDonald, Miss N. B. Maysmith, Miss Lela Maysmith, Miss S. M. Maysmith, Miss A. G. Maysmith, and Miss W. H. Maysmith.

#### Picking Apples

If you intend to pick any apples or other fruit this year you had better see that your trees are properly pruned now. Six foot pruners, \$1.00; 8 foot for \$1.10; 10 foot for \$1.25 and 10 foot for \$1.35. Hand pruners for 35c, 60c, \$1.25, \$1.75. Pruning knives, 90c, R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas Street.

### "Champion" Duplicator

is just the thing for your office

A. M. JONES

Sole Agent

88 Johnson Street. Phone A1267.

Missionary Society, Canadian Church

The collections at all the Anglican churches today will be devoted to the S. C. C. (Foreign Missions) in response to the appeal read from the pulpits last Sunday.

#### Undergoes Operation.

John Barnsley, of John Barnsley & Co., gunsmiths, Government street, was taken to the Jubilee hospital yesterday morning suffering from appendicitis. He was operated upon yesterday afternoon.

#### Burglars Abroad.

Early yesterday morning the grocery store of Johns Bros., corner of King's road and Douglas street, was broken into and a quantity of tobacco stolen. The burglars ransacked the safe which was not locked, but no monies or valuables had been left therein. Entrance to the store was gained through a door at the head of the stairway leading upstairs at the back of the store. The glass panels in the door were smashed, allowing easy ingress.

#### St. Andrew's Young People.

So far the debates held every month by St. Andrew's Presbyterian Young People's society have proved most interesting and have attracted large crowds. The subjects have always been topics of public interest. The debate for tomorrow evening is of a different type, but no doubt will be equally interesting. The society has changed from the serious to the comic, the subject being, "Resolved that men should not give up their seats to ladies in a crowded street car." George Brown and Miss M. Cameron will uphold the resolution, while I. B. Dixon and Miss Jean Roberts will do their utmost to upset it. The debate will afterwards be open to the audience. The public are cordially invited to attend, and as the debate should prove most interesting and humorous, there is likely to be a large attendance.

#### Builds Fine Launch.

R. F. Stephens, of the Gorge Yacht and Boat works, has completed a new fan-tail launch, which is a fine specimen of his skill as a builder. The launch is thirty feet in length by six feet beam, and is planked with imported white pine and finished in selected hardwood and copper-fastened and varnished, with brass finishings throughout. The motor is a two-cycle, two-cylinder Demey special No. 1. Mr. Stephens is the British Columbia agency for this engine, and has two more engines on order. On the trial trip the boat made better than nine knots an hour, and not a hitch occurred during the four hours' trial. Those who enjoyed the trip were greatly pleased with the launch. It was built especially for Mr. Stephens' private use, but was sold before it was completed. He has received orders for a similar launch and a trunk cabin boat for use on northern waters.

#### Advertising Victoria.

H. W. Arnold of the international Y. M. C. A. committee, travelling secretary, of Washington, D. C., now in the city in the interests of the local association, reports that prior to leaving Washington two weeks ago he met Mr. McCurdy, of this city, who went as Y. M. C. A. delegate, with General Secretary Brace, to the Washington convention a month ago. Mr. Arnold reports President McCurdy a very enthusiastic Victoria man, and told how he immensely interested a large Y. M. C. A. audience there recently in the new half-million-dollar building with a lecture on Victoria, illustrated with sixty magnificent slides of this city and its beautiful surroundings. Mr. McCurdy is still in Washington and is a guest of the Y. M. C. A. He expects to return in two weeks. Mr. Arnold was responsible for initiating and engineering the large evangelistic campaign in connection with the Washington convention. He speaks at the Y. M. C. A. today on "Half a King." The men's meeting at 4 o'clock will be crowded to hear this magnetic and effective speaker to men. He appeals to young manhood, and is eminently qualified to speak to men. At the close of the service today he will be met at tea at 5:30 by a number of prominent Y. M. C. A. men, ministers and laymen, and conduct a round-table conference on important religious work extension, laying special emphasis upon the new movement rapidly springing into favor and usefulness, known as the Laymans' Federation.

#### Terry & Marett

The Prescription Druggists.

Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

#### THINK IT OVER

WE DO

Good Druggists give prompt attention

WE DO

Few good druggists charge lowest prices on prescriptions, but

WE DO

WE PAY NO COMMISSION TO DOCTORS

You Save that Overcharge when bringing your prescription to

#### PEDEN'S

Tailoring Parlors

Fort Street

#### OBITUARY NOTICES

Mrs. Frank A. Bennett, of Dallas avenue, yesterday received the sad intelligence of the sudden death of her father, Matthew Russell, which took place at his home in Newcastle, New Brunswick.

The death occurred yesterday morning at Vancouver of Mrs. Campbell, widow of the late Capt. Daniel Campbell, of this city. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon in this city, but the arrangements have not yet been made.

Ill but a week, Walter Hill, for the past three years bartender at the Queen's hotel, succumbed at the Royal Jubilee hospital last evening at 7:30 o'clock to pneumonia, with which he was stricken last Sunday. Deceased was well known in the city and was a favorite with all who knew him. He came to Victoria from Winnipeg and since his arrival had been employed continuously at the Queen's. He was an Englishman by birth and was 45 years of age and unmarried. He was a member of the Sons of England and the Bartenders' League under the auspices of which societies the funeral will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from B. C. Funeral Furnishing company's rooms.

#### THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., January 18, 1908:

SYNOPSIS

Victoria, B. C., January, 1908.

The barometer remains low and the weather unsettled, mild and showery, over the Pacific slope and moderate to fresh winds prevail on the coast. The weather is also mild in Kootenay and Alberta and moderately cool in Manitoba.

#### TEMPERATURE.

Min. Max.

Victoria, B. C. .... 42 48

Vancouver, B. C. .... 36 43

New Westminster .... 36 42

Kamloops ..... 28 32

Barkerville ..... 30 .

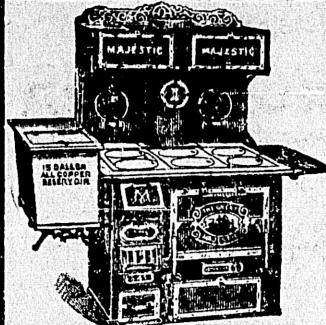
Fort Simpson ..... 31 38

Athlone ..... 16 21

Prince Rupert ..... 20 below 22

Quesnel, B. C. .... 15 .

Cariboo, Alta. .... 16 20



We carry a full line of  
Stoves, Ranges, Granite and  
Tinware, Crockery, etc.  
Builders' Hardware

We are sole agents for the  
great MAJESTIC RANGE,  
the range that has no equal.

GEO. POWELL & SONS  
CHEAPSIDE, 1411 Government Street  
Telephone 1353

## CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA ROOMS

Try Some of Our Choice  
English Chocolates  
A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,  
A CUP OF COFFEE,  
A CUP OF COCOA AND  
WHIPPED CREAM,  
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,  
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while  
down town will refresh you.

CLAY'S  
CONFECTIONERY  
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

## DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled With Skill and Care,  
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT  
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES  
In Endless Variety.

B. C. DRUG STORE  
541 Johnson Street. Phone 356  
J. TEAGUE.

## Shade Trees

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT  
Chestnut, Lindens, Elms,  
Maples, Laburnums, &c.

JAY & CO.  
13 Broad Street Phone 1024

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"  
**Sensible Gifts**  
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,  
make pleasing and serviceable  
gifts. If they bear the trade mark  
**1847 ROGERS BROS.**

they are the best. Money and  
long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-  
reens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

STOVES — Select your  
from Clarke & Pearson's large  
and complete stock.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges  
are unequalled for quality and dur-  
ability. Clarke & Pearson's sole agents  
for Victoria.

Dr. H. B. F. Criston, of Paris, the  
celebrated court doctor of Europe, on  
Beauty Culture has all his toilet  
preparations, including Gray Hair El-  
ixir that will return gray hair to its  
natural color, a positive cure for  
dandruff, giving it a lustre like silk,  
contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil re-  
moves wrinkles, smallpox pits, sallow  
skin. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair  
bulbs and destroys superfluous hair.  
Dermathol, removes pimples, black  
heads, oily skin. Obesithal, a positive  
external cure for obesity, represented  
by Mrs. Winch, new number 817, Cor-  
morant street. Mail orders given spec-  
ial attention.

A Waterman Fountain Pen will help  
you in getting out your 1908 accounts.  
Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Lim-  
ited.

Start the year with a Globe-Wer-  
nicke Sectional Bookcase. Victoria  
Book and Stationery Co. Limited.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, shampooing,  
manufacturing, electric face and scalp  
treatment. Hair work done in all its  
branches and workmanship guaran-  
teed. Theatrical wigs for hire and for  
sale. Superfluous hair removed. A  
full line of switches, bangs, pompa-  
dours, etc., on hand. Mrs. C. Kosche,  
1105 Douglas street, Balmoral block,  
Victoria, B. C. Phone 1175.

Alhmers' shoes are solid leather.

## The Canada Life

Sells an up-to-date  
Policy with  
CASH VALUES,  
LOANS AND  
EXTENDED INSURANCE.  
No Restrictions as to  
RESIDENCE,  
TRAVEL OR  
OCCUPATION.  
Ask for Particulars.

HEISTERMAN & CO.  
GENERAL AGENTS.  
1207 Government St.

LADIES SWEDISH GENTS  
MASSAGE  
Turkish Baths  
VIBRATOR TREATMENT  
MR. BJORNFELT, SWEDISH  
MASSEUR.  
Special Massage and Homoeo-treatment  
Room 2, Vernon Blk, Douglas St.  
Body Development.  
Hours 1 to 6. Phone 1629.

In the Old Capital of Japan

While space will not allow full de-  
tails as to the manufacturing capacity of  
Kloto, the old capital of Japan, one  
or two items may be of interest to  
British manufacturers as affecting the  
import of cotton goods, which in some  
lines is constantly diminishing owing to  
Japanese competition. The British  
White Onions, largely cotton, which turns  
out a large proportion of the cotton  
handkerchiefs—mostly for domestic consumption—  
produced in Japan, amounting to  
10,210,000 yards per annum. In  
the near future it intends to contribute to  
the export abroad, which has already as-  
sumed large proportions, 3,674,489 yards,  
value \$10,000,000. In 1906, 1907, 1908  
it was reported through Osaka and Kobe, mostly  
to Hong Kong and Korea. Kloto also  
turns out 3,000,000 yards of cotton  
tissues. Within a year probably a branch  
of the factory above referred to will  
have commenced the printed cotton in-  
dustry on a somewhat large scale, it  
being intended to print 20,000,000 yards  
per annum. The grey material being im-  
ported. The import of cotton prints in  
Kloto has averaged 8,000,000 yards  
for the last five years, last year's im-  
port being nearly 13,000,000 yards, of a  
value of \$17,000. The prospects of the  
Kloto factory should therefore be good,  
and threaten to reduce imports from  
that Kloto, and, at the same time, however,  
that in 1906 the trade was considerably  
overdone. From its position Kloto  
presents some advantages to the new  
manufacturer. The supply of labor is  
good, and land, so far, is cheap on the  
outskirts. On the other hand, coal is  
dear, and the cost of electricity, so far,  
cover this objection will be removed.  
In the installation of a new manu-  
facture the price of land is a considerable  
factor. At Kloto the value of land has  
doubled and trebled in the last few years  
within the city, but outside the city  
land is still obtainable at from \$130 to  
\$340 per acre. While Kloto will prob-  
ably not be able to compete with  
Japan, the cost of labor is low, and  
the cost of power is high. The  
chief said that he had satisfied him-  
self that the men did not enter the  
rooms with any burglarious intent, so  
they were mulcted the usual fine, plus  
a dollar apiece for damage to the  
doors.

In the police court yesterday the  
chief said that he had satisfied him-  
self that the men did not enter the  
rooms with any burglarious intent, so  
they were mulcted the usual fine, plus  
a dollar apiece for damage to the  
doors.

The case against Von Pugf, the  
German accused of obtaining money  
under false pretences, was adjourned  
till Wednesday at the request of Mr.  
Courtney. His partner, Mr. Alkmak,  
who has charge of the case, was en-  
gaged in the county court and so un-  
able to be present.

Alfonso Roy was fined \$10 for using  
obscene language in the C. P. R. waiting  
room, the charge of having created a  
disturbance being dropped. Wm. C.  
Morseby, who appeared for him, said  
he would plead guilty, but urged ex-  
tenuating circumstances. From the  
evidence of the constable it appeared  
that Roy had bought two berths for  
Seattle and had lost the tickets, buy-  
ing others in their place. The up-town  
officer told him to collect at the wharf,  
but owing to a misunderstanding they  
refused at first to honor the receipt.  
Roy got mad and unduly vociferous,  
but they finally gave him his money  
for peace sake. The magistrate read  
him a lecture for swearing in the pres-  
ence of ladies.

Ladies' Winter Weight Knitted Vests  
with long sleeves and high necks,  
Special Sale Price, 25c. Robinson's  
Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is  
quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough  
Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless  
and safe, Dr. Shoop tells mothers  
everywhere to give it without hesitation  
to every young baby. The whole  
some green leaves and tender stems of  
a lung-healing mountain shrub, fur-  
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Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the  
cough and heals the sore and sensitive  
bronchial membranes. Opium, no  
narcotic, nothing harsh or irritating  
to suppress. Simply a resinous plant  
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lungings. The Spaniards call this shrub  
which the doctor uses, "The Sacred  
Herb." Always demand Dr. Shoop's  
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Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like  
gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble,  
and windows like crystal.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, shampooing,  
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full line of switches, bangs, pompa-  
dours, etc., on hand. Mrs. C. Kosche,  
1105 Douglas street, Balmoral block,  
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Builders and Contractors... We call your attention to our Yates street show window, which is dressed with a complete line of Yale & Towne's Builders' Hardware, which ranks second to none on the market.

We are now ready to give estimates on Buildings from the smallest to the largest.

# B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

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Charming hand-painted Plates, Bowls, etc., from the famous "Pleasant" Studio. Ideal wedding or birthday presents can be secured here now at these unparalleled low figures.

**W. H. WILKERSON** 915 Government St., Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

# Empress Drug Hall

English Belts.....	\$1.00 to \$3.00
(La Grippe Preventive)	
Ladies' Chamois Vests.....	2.00 to 4.00
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**GEO. A. FRASER** 30 and 32 Government Street.

# YOU LIE

When you are asleep, and you are certainly asleep when you are not awake to the advantages of strictly up-to-date

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New stock just arrived. Glad to have you call and inspect same.

# HINTON ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

29 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

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Our glass front Carriages, at \$1.50 per hour. Charge begins from the time the vehicle leaves the stable.

## THE VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.

Telephone 129.

## WORTH ON COLOR

"I will not insult the intelligence of my audience by insisting upon the now exploded theory that there are certain colors exclusively dedicated to the brunettes and others the sole possession of the blonde," says Worth, of Paris, in Harper's Bazaar for February.

"When crude dyes only were obtainable, it was perhaps necessary to say to the dark woman, 'For you there must exist only yellow and pale blue,' and the blonde, 'You must look upon no other save green and light red.'

"But now contemplate the nuances of every dye; contemplate, too, the changes that are rung on the definition 'brunette' and 'blonde.' Besides, if there is one point upon which women

are usually good judges for themselves it is color.

"While, however, roughly speaking, white is for everybody, maybe for the very fair, blue for the brunette, and red for the blonde, I would add that age should be circumspect in a decision as to color schemes. With white, black, gray and purple at her command, why should the woman of 60 insist upon pink, which is certain to make her appear years and years older than she really is?

If the difference between Queen Alexandra, the darling of the British people, and the unfortunate Queen Caroline, is any criterion of the general improvement in the morals of the woman of the Empire which has taken place during the past century, there is no ground for pessimism.

We notice that there is, in some quarters, dissatisfaction with the new postal laws relating to books and magazines. It will be remembered that the law was intended to bring the best British current literature into Canada at a cheaper rate while it raised the price of American publications.

In this way, it was expected, that the taste of the Canadian public would be raised and imperial sentiments developed.

It is said, that the result of the regulation is to bring in, not the best English publications, but the second-rate periodicals, which are no better, if they are as good, as their American contemporaries.

There are, and always have been, a small number of people who read the Reviews and other high class British magazines. These people still read them but it was scarcely to be expected that those who had not learned to read such books before would do so now.

On the other hand, there are a number of English magazines in the bookstores now, whose mechanical executions and literary merit are not of a high standard. It will take something more than the difference of a few

### Effect of Disease

A Richmond housekeeper had occasion many times to employ a certain odd character of the town known as Aunt Cecilia Cromwell.

The old woman had not been seen in the vicinity of the house for a long time until recently, when the lady of the house said to her:

"Good morning, Aunt Cecilia. Why aren't you washing nowadays?"

"It's dis way, Miss Annie," replied Aunt Cecilia, indulgently. "I's been out o' wukh so long dat now when I could walk I finds I's done lost mab tas'e fo' it."

"But now contemplate the nuances of every dye; contemplate, too, the changes that are rung on the definition 'brunette' and 'blonde.' Besides, if

there is one point upon which women

# Style, Quality, Fit, Wear

That's what you have a right to expect in the clothes you buy.—That's what you'll be assured if you buy that new Spring outfit here.—The best English and Scotch Tweeds, Worsts and Serges, hand tailored in Canada, are represented in our showing of Spring Apparel.

**SUITS**  
**\$15. to \$35.**

**OVERCOATS**  
**\$10. to \$35.**

The fashion centres of the world have contributed to our exposition of Spring Fashions for Men.

OUR STYLES ARE DISTINCTIVE. OUR VALUES STEELING.

**Finch & Finch**

The Exclusive  
Style  
Store

# In Woman's Realm

cents in postage to change the taste of Canadian readers.

A writer in the Queen's Quarterly indicates in the following paragraph, how this change should be brought about.

"Since we have already noticed the intellectual preference sought by the promoters of the new regulations, was to be a preference for the best class of British current literature, the lower grades being in no way better than those of American, if, indeed, they are as good, and as the increased demand for British publications, since the coming into force of the new regulations, has been mostly for the second-rate matter, it would seem that the 'Intellectual Preference' aimed at has not worked out as successfully as could be desired. It is in our schools and colleges that the national mind is primarily trained, and it is to them that we must look for an ultimate development of the nation's mind to such a stage that legitimate preference will no longer be a necessity. The post office department has done its share. It now remains for the educational departments, for the library boards, for the whole people, to do theirs."

A lady who came to Victoria last week spent three days searching for a furnished house in which she and her husband and four children could live comfortably for three months. It has not been learned whether she found what she was looking for or whether she was forced to abandon her project.

A committee of ladies have been for more than a week looking for a suite of rooms which they could furnish as bed chambers. All they wanted was light and airy but not expensive rooms in a central part of the city. Up to last night they had not found what they sought.

Those who try to obtain a small cottage at a moderate rental have great difficulty in finding one. When the number of new houses were finished at the close of the summer and the amount of building that is still going on is considered, this is surprising.

### Household Management

No woman can afford to grow up in ignorance of household management. The comfort of some home in the future is endangered whenever instruction is withheld which would enable a woman to plan wisely all arrangements necessary for the well-ordering of the spot which is to be her home, whether that home be one of wealth or the reverse—and the reverse may come even after the prospective wealth makes such knowledge seem unnecessary.

### To Clean Wallpaper

Wallpaper that has a smoky or grimy look can be brightened with a powder preparation which frequently removes even very objectionable marks. Make a mixture of equal parts of cornstarch, whiting, and fuller's earth and with a soft cheesecloth or any cotton rag dip it into the powder and carefully go over the paper, rubbing vigorously but not enough to injure the print. Change the cloth as it gets badly soiled, after which wipe the walls with large pieces of cotton rags or cheesecloth. An old worn tablecloth torn into pieces, will do for dust cloths. For very delicate work put the powder in a gauze bag—an old piece of veiling will do—and carefully wipe down the walls with the powder bag. Put newspapers on the floor to catch the dust which falls. A thin paste of fuller's earth and ammonia will often remove bad grease marks. Cover the spot, but do not rub it; when dry carefully brush off the dust.

### Fig Pudding

Half a pound of bread crumbs, half a pound of chopped figs, six ounces of suet, six ounces of sugar, two eggs well beaten, a teacupful of milk, and a little nutmeg. Steam in a mould for three hours. If the figs are dry soak them, before chopping, in a little warm water.

### Worth on Elbow Sleeves

Worth, of Paris, most famous of living dressmakers, is writing a series of fascinating articles for Harper's Bazaar. In the February number he has something special to say of elbow sleeves:

"I mentioned elbow sleeves just now, and may as well take this opportunity of expressing my views upon the subject, and at the same time correcting a misrepresentation ascribed to me in the press. It is well known, I am never interviewed by newspapers; but one day a lady, who turned out to be a journalist, came to me and asked whether I approved of elbow sleeves," I told her, "Yes, in their proper place," which was not, I considered, with a morning dress. With her arms bare to her elbows at breakfast time, I said, I thought a lady would look like her own cook or housemaid, who must push up her sleeves to make her pastry or do her scrubbing. Yet that journalist went away and declared in her newspaper that 'M: Worth disapproved of short sleeves!'

"By no means do I disapprove of them with the evening gown when met by a long glove; nor yet with the afternoon toilette of ceremony, likewise in company with the glove. But indoors during the day it is not desirable, that cuffed sleeve, which displays just that portion of the arm that is only in such rare cases really pretty; for it is either as flat as a board, covered with down, or quite an ugly red color. And in no instance do I like the elbow sleeve as the accompaniment of a cloth dress; it is far too hard in effect. If short sleeves must be worn, they should be made of lace and soft fabrics, not of cloth. But this season there is a revulsion in favor of very long sleeves that reach down even to the knuckles of the hands."

### HUMOR OF THE HOUR

#### A Distressing Accident

Mr. Arthur Heming, the clever Hamiltonian who has made a name for himself as artist, author and woodsman, visited his old home last week and assured the "Canadian Courier" that the following story, which was published in the "Saturday Evening Post," is a really true yarn:

While on one of his northern trips, Mr. Heming asked an old fur trader as to the outcome of the work of missionaries among the Indians. With a humorous twinkle the trader said:

"Between you and me, I don't go much on the preachers. They have a habit of telling about Dives and Lazarus, and how hard it is for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven. So, whenever the preacher reaches that part of his sermon, the Indians, counting me as the only rich man in the place, say:

"Ugh, he's the only one here that's going to hell!"

### A Bargain

"What?" exclaimed the husband, "you drew your savings from the bank, went to a broker's office, and bought X., Y. stock at 14, when it has been drooping like a rock?"

"But, my dear," argued the wife, "it was such a bargain. Why, during the short time I was in the office I saw the man mark it down to 14 from 45!"

### New Use For Asbestos

When baking fruit cake or any other culinary production which requires several hours' cooking, if a piece of asbestos is laid over the dishes the contents will not be scorched. A square of asbestos kept for a rest and also to rub off the flat iron when in use prevents all scorching of the ironing sheet. When the range or any other heating apparatus comes too close to the wall and there is danger from fire, a strip of the material placed between will remove all cause of anxiety. In place of the ready-made pad for protecting a polished table a strip of asbestos bought by the yard and cut the proper length makes an excellent covering.

### Hints For the Hostess

Don't fuss! You may spend weeks or days preparing to receive your guests, but once they arrive you must put aside all fussing.

Don't be overdressed in your own house. Let your guests outshine you. Do not eclipse them.

Don't monopolize the conversation at dinner. Try to bring out the talents of your guests.

Let shortcomings pass. Nine times out of ten making excuses calls attention to some defect that would otherwise have passed unnoticed—Philadelphia Telegraph.

### TRIED RECIPES

#### Foam Sauce

Cream one, and one-half cupsful of pulverized sugar with one-half cupful of butter; then add one cupful of boiling water and stir in one scant tablespoonful of cornstarch wet with a little cold water. Cook until transparent; then beat in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and one tablespoonful of lemon juice and the grated rind of half the fruit. Beat until foamy and serve at once.

#### Raspberry Sauce

Dilute one jar of raspberry marmalade with one-half pint of hot water, and a little vanilla extract, and serve hot. The jar in consideration is a pint one. For smaller jars the water must be proportioned.

#### Mellow Sauce

Beat three tablespoonsfuls of pulverized sugar with the yolks of two eggs; add the grated rind of half a lemon and the juice; then set over the fire in a basin; set in hot water and stir until it begins to thicken, then add one teaspoonful of butter and the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. —

#### Boiled Beef

For boiled beef get the ends of the ribs which are cut for that purpose.

Two and a half pounds are enough for three persons.

To prepare boiled beef with horseradish sauce in perfection

put the beef in a kettle with enough hot water to cover it.

Add one onion cut in halves, half of a lemon, one bay leaf, and two tablespoonsfuls of vinegar.

Cover the kettle, stand it over a slow fire, and let the beef cook till tender that the ribs may be easily removed.

Then lift it from the water

and pour the sauce over it.

To make a good horseradish sauce use no water.

Put half a pint of milk in a saucepan over the fire with a well rounded tablespoonful of butter.

When the milk comes to a boil thicken it with two generous tablespoonsfuls of flour well dissolved in half a pint of milk.

When the sauce has boiled one minute and is quite thick, stir in a small twelve-cent bottle of horseradish, which comes ground

and mixed with white vinegar.

#### Fig Pudding

Half a pound of bread crumbs, half a pound of chopped figs, six ounces of suet, six ounces of sugar, two eggs well beaten, a teacupful of milk and a little nutmeg. Steam in a mould for three hours. If the figs are dry soak them, before chopping, in a little warm water.

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#### Simple Crematory

Certain housekeepers have hit upon the plan of making a sort of crematory in the backyard from a galvanized iron garbage can. This should have a row of holes in the bottom, while riveted inside it is a length of perforated stovepipe two or three feet higher than the can. The cover of the can should be cut so it fits around the pipe closely and fastens down at one side. Set this improvised stove securely on bricks or broad stones high enough that one can reach under it to light the fire. Now put the refuse in the can between the

# The Sporting World

## VICTORIA RUGBY TEAM WON GRAND VICTORY

Hornets Stung by the Brilliant Football of Locals by the Score of 11 to 9

Nanaimo, B. C. Jan. 18.—The Hornets went down to defeat before the Victoria rugby team after a fast and furious struggle by 11 to 9. The field was a fright. The locals muffed badly on many occasions. The game was a continual line out, whistle and kick rush was much below anything like good play. Thompson and Arbuckle scored for Victoria. Wilson equalized for Hornets just at half time after a grand rush. All the kicks failed.

The game continued on an even character in the second half when Victoria scored again on a mix by Spencer kicking again on a mix by Spencer. Victoria got down to work and forcing furiously broke through by a dribbling rush and scored twice. Both kicks failed to connect. The Hornets were pressing in their old style when the whistle blew.

Wild play can easily be laid down as the cause of the defeat. Harry Nicholson made a strict and efficient referee and kept every man in his place. The teams lined up as follows:

Victoria—Fullback, Johnson; three-quarters, Bendroot; Thompson, Erb; half backs, Gowan, Newcombe and Mason; forwards, Adams, Sweeney, Miller, Spencer, Couch, Arbuckle, Morley.

Nanaimo—Fullback, Snowden; three-quarters, Coldough, Carruthers, Taylor, Kileen; halves, Bennett and Dixon; forwards, Rogers, Wilson, McDowell, Dykes, Watson, Woodward, Jordan.

## SCHOOL RUGBY SERIES

Schedule Drawn Up For Schools Athletic Rugby League for Year Starts on Jan. 25

The following is the schedule for the schools' athletic rugby league:

Jan. 25—Central vs. Collegiate, at Oak Bay; North Ward vs. South Park, at Beacon Hill.

Feb. 1—High school vs. University, at Oak Bay; Central vs. North Ward, at Beacon Hill.

Feb. 8—University vs. Collegiate, at Oak Bay; High School vs. South Park, at Beacon Hill.

Feb. 15—Central vs. South Park, at Oak Bay; North Ward vs. Collegiate, at Beacon Hill.

Feb. 22—High School vs. North Ward, at Oak Bay; Central vs. University, at Beacon Hill.

March 7—North Ward vs. University, at Oak Bay; Central vs. High School, at Beacon Hill.

March 14—Collegiate vs. South Park, at Beacon Hill.

The following rules govern the competition:

The age limit is sixteen. Having reached this age, a player is ineligible for future games no matter how many he may have played previously. Age certificates signed by parent must be handed to the secretary before a player is eligible for any game. These certificates must state month, day of month and year of birth; also place of birth. Those who have already filed certificates in the soccer series just completed, are not required to file them again.

The captain of each team must hand to the referee before the commencement of each game, a written statement containing the names and positions of the members of his team.

The secretary suggests to those players whose parents reside elsewhere that they better write home at once for age certificates in order to meet the requirements as stated above.

The games will be called at 10:30 sharp.

## Lawn Tennis Ranking

New York, Jan. 18.—The ranking committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association today gave out the official ranking of players for 1907. W. A. Larned leads the list in singles and Alexander Hackett in doubles.

## Slosson Defeated Sutton

New York, Jan. 18.—George Slosson scored a second victory over George Sutton, the world's champion, 18.2 ball line billiardist, last night by a score of 400 to 273.

## Gotch Defeats Rogers

Syracuse, Jan. 18.—Frank Gotch, the American champion, took two straight falls out of Yankee Rogers, challenger for the American heavyweight championship, in an interesting wrestling match here last night.

## VICTORIA WESTS PLAY TO DRAW AT NANAIMO

Intermediates Battle on Muddy Field in Single Tally Game Before Coal City Crowd

The Victoria Wests present intermediate champions of British Columbia and the local Wanderers, played off at the cricket field this afternoon in a drizzling rain on a field that in ten minutes resembled a cattle run more than anything else. The match was the first in the Island League championship series and resulted in a draw, both teams securing a goal.

There was little to choose between the teams. The mud and water puddles interfered a great deal with the movements of the contestants. The Victoria boys appeared more acquainted with one another's play and were

There's no economy in buying "cheap" salt. At present prices WINDSOR SALT costs no more than imported salt. It is pure and never cakes.

## CITY SOCCER TEAMS DEFEATED AT HOME

Nanaimo and Esquimalt Win Strenuous Games in Senior Association Series

faster. They scored on a free kick after 25 minutes' play. Fortune netting the ball. The play up to this period was of very even character. Victorians improved after this, and held the lead at half time. Provost and Lockley were sounder than the local backs, the picks of which was Jack Indian, at centre half.

The Wanderers played up strong in the second half, and Thom and James, two Indians, made many splendid runs and gains for 50' and 60' yards. Fifty minutes elapsed when a grand combined dash by the local left and centre broke into the Wests back line, and Fisher scored a beautiful goal that equalized the score. Although Victorians broke away several times, they had extremely good luck in putting out even, for the locals came down on goal again and again with grand rushes, and on three occasions shoved past, and once hit the cross bar. The teams were as follows:

Wanderers—Goal, Walker; backs, Bowen, B. Cawthorne; halves, Nicholson, Jacob Martin; forwards, James, F. Fisher, Isherwood S. James, J. Thomas, Victoria West—Goal, Brown; fullbacks, Kinlock and Provost; halves, Balley, Fortune and McQuade; forwards, Okell, Bridgen, Sedger, Hall and Brown. W. Lockart Referee.

## NORTH WARD JUNIORS DEFEATED LADYSMITH

Locals Won Fastest Game Ever Seen in Neighboring Town by Score of 3 to 1

Ladysmith, Jan. 18.—The North Juniors of Nanaimo, and league champions, defeated the local team here today in what was undoubtedly the fastest game ever seen in this city. The final score was 3 to 1. Both teams played great football.

### Basketball

Tomorrow evening there will be a game in the junior league between the Shamrocks and the Emmanuel Baptists at the institute hall, View street. The following will lineup for the Shamrocks: Guards, T. O'Rourke and L. O'Leary; centre, M. Keapock; forwards, P. McDonald and H. Silver.

### Ladies' Grass Hockey

The ladies' hockey team had a good game yesterday afternoon at Oak Bay in preparation for their match with the ladies' grass hockey team of Vancouver, which is billed for next Saturday. A few of the male hockey club members were also out, but a better showing will have to be made if the boys expect to win against the Sound city next month.

**Ladysmith Beat Y.M.C.A.**

Ladysmith, Jan. 18.—Ladysmith intermediate association football team defeated Victoria Y.M.C.A. yesterday this afternoon by a score of 7 goals to 1. The home team had the better of the play throughout.

**Want Victoria Back in Lacrosse League**

Vancouver Will Probably Support Suggestion of a Six Club League

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—Wednesday members of the executive committee of the British Columbia Lacrosse association will meet in this city at the call of President Matt Barr to talk over the situation and the prospects for the coming season.

President Barr has a number of propositions to lay before the committee relative to the make-up of the league. Mr. Barr thinks it is time that Victoria was back in the game, and strong effort will be made to arouse the latent enthusiasm in the capital, sufficiently to have Victoria included in the Senior league. Lacrosse in Victoria has been a dead letter for several years but it showed symptoms of returning life last year. Victoria had a strong intermediate team last season, and one that should prove the nucleus of a splendid senior team this year.

In order to get Victoria into the league, however, Mr. Barr realizes that the other teams will have to make some concessions, and he proposes to reduce the strength of the present teams by forming them into a six-team league, so that the clubs will be evenly matched all round. New Westminster will be asked to enter two senior teams instead of one, the strength of the present team being divided between the two combinations. This is essential to the success of the proposed league, as the Royals outclass all the others now. Then there will be three teams from this city, probably Fairview, Mount Pleasant and Vancouver Athletic club. There is plenty of material here for this many combinations, and with Victoria, they would make a six-team league, that would provide continuous Saturday lacrosse in Vancouver and New Westminster, and give Victoria all the games it can take care of during the year. The cup presented by Hon. Maurice Gifford last year would go to the championship of the league under this arrangement.

Then Mr. Barr has a plan for a post-season inter-city series for the Kilmarock cup, which he thinks would satisfy those followers of the national game both here and in New Westminster, who would not like to see the real out-and-out championship of the province settled by a six-team league schedule. Mr. Barr proposes that the representative teams of the three cities in the league come together in the Kilmarock cup series after the Gifford cup series is completed, the full strength of each city being concentrated in a single team.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Amateur Lacrosse association will be held in Victoria this year, this being another move by Mr. Barr to coax lacrosse back to life in the capital.

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There was little to choose between the teams. The mud and water puddles interfered a great deal with the movements of the contestants. The Victoria boys appeared more acquainted with one another's play and were

and there's the very best of Material and Workmanship behind this ingenious crimp, all insuring Strength, Finish and Durability not to be found in any other boards. Always ask for them—and Eddy's Matches—your Grocer keeps them.

## VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST

### ADOPT RESTRICTIONS FOR RACING YACHTS

International Yachting Association Favors Vancouver Suggestion

the net as many as three times. Their work was of the championship calibre and the Y. M. C. A. could not touch their fast forwarders who shot with deadly precision and excelled in rapid and accurate passing and combination plays. Dribbling runs were pulled off in quick succession, and individual rushes gained many yards and would terminate in close proximity to the goal net.

Two of their goals were scored from close quarters after spectacular plays.

The remainder of the first half was

startling, the Y. M. C. A. who previously had been in a lethargy, by a series of clever plays scored two goals and seemed to have got the measure of their opponents. They followed up sharply, checked vigorously and took all kinds of chances and usually made good. The half ended with the teams playing grand football.

In the second half both teams started

out with a rush, play was of the

strenuous kind, and although not of the

fastest brand, was spirited enough to keep the crowd on the tip-

toes of excitement. The Y. M. C. A. forwards continued the fast pace they

had set and were ably supported by the backs division, the inside and outside

attackers, centre half and half backs

star football. The forwards, and a

whole seemed to be slightly weak, but

kept the ball for the greater part of

the time in the visitors' territory, and

it was only the hardest kind of luck

that the score was not tied. On sev-

eral occasions many shots labelled

as counters were either turned aside

or blocked by the strong defence of

the visitors. The Esquimalt forwards

were inclined to be rather selfish with

the ball and many excellent opportu-

nities to score were missed through

a tendency to hang on to the sphere.

The navy team's defense was strong

good kickers and sure reliefs while

their goal keeper was a star. For the

forwards, the centre and left wing

were the pick. The match ended in a

massed play in front of the naval

team's goal, and only brilliant defence

work on the part of the visitors pre-

vented a score and a tie.

The teams and officials for the games

were as follows:

In the senior game at Oak Bay:

J. B. A. A. . . . . Nanaimo

Peden . . . . . Goal, Bradshaw

Lorimer . . . . . Fullback, Graham

Lawson . . . . . Halfbacks, Morrison

Hughes . . . . . Forwards, Golmour

Shanks . . . . . Forwards, Blundell

Davis . . . . . Forwards, Steele

Baker . . . . . Forwards, Johnstone

Brightnay . . . . . Forwards, Tait

Dodd . . . . . Guards, Crulkshanks

Y. M. C. A. . . . . Esquimalt

Whyte . . . . . Goal, Foster

Morris . . . . . Fullbacks, Dunne

Struthers . . . . . Halfbacks, Clark

Terrell . . . . . Forwards, Duffy

Johnson . . . . . Guards, Connor

Thackray . . . . . Guards, Collier

Young . . . . . Forwards, Ledington

W. Sherritt . . . . . Guards, Dugdale

Neelands . . . . . Guards, Findley

J. Sherritt . . . . . Guards, Toyers

Korchin . . . . . Guards, Williams

The referees were McDougall and J. W. Lorimer.

Standing of the Clubs

To P. W. L. Play

Nanaimo . . . . . 3 3 0 5

Ladysmith . . . . . 2 1 1 6

J. B. A. A. . . . . 2 0 2 6

Y. M. C. A. . . . . 1 0 1 7

Game Was Fast Throughout With Locals Blanketing Their Opponents By Score of 5 to 0

The Garrison

# On the Waterfront

**UNION S. S. CO.**  
**WILL NOT AGREE**

Refuses Canadian Demands  
For Improved Canadian-Australian Line

**ALLEY LINE'S SCHEDULE**

Provides Bi-Monthly Sailings  
For Den of Ruthven and Indravelli

The Union Steamship company of Dunedin, New Zealand, which took over the old Huddart-Parker mail contract of the Canadian-Australasia line, has refused to sign the blank contract which the Canadian government sent to Sir James Mills, manager of the company, for signature. The mail contract with Canada expired in August last, since when it was not renewed, and no subsidy is being paid to the line. The postmaster-general sought to renew the contract in July last, but Canada desired that the company agree to give a better service. The contract, which was submitted to the company in July, has been returned unsigned, as the company considers the trade does not warrant the improvements asked. Correspondence is continuing between the Dominion government and the steamship company.

A schedule has just been issued by the Alley Canadian-New Zealand line of steamers, which are subsidized by the Canadian and New Zealand governments for a bi-monthly service. The schedule gives the steamer Den of Ruthven, leaving on February 10 as the first sailing, to be followed by the steamer Indravelli, April 10. The service will be maintained by these two vessels, and will include the following ports: Vancouver, Victoria, Suva, Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Milford, Bluff and Sydney, with calls at any other port for which business offers. R. P. Rithet & Co. are the local agents of the line. The schedule includes the names of several other Den and Indra liners which could be substituted for the two vessels used, or added if necessary, including the Den of Crombie, Den of Kelly, Den of Malms, Indrawadi, Indramayo and Indrasamba.

The steamer Miowera, first of three steamers about due from the Antipodes, is expected in port today for the Canadian-Australian line, being followed by the Den of Ruthven and the Oriana. The Alley liner left Honolulu Sunday last and is expected on Tuesday. The Oriana is due about the end of the week. The disagreement between the Union Steamship company and the Ottawa government may affect the schedule arranged for this line. It was proposed to substitute the new 6,500-ton liner built by the Denny Bros. and planned for the Canadian-Australia trade, the Marama, for the Miowera, in March. The service was then to be maintained by the Marama, Moana and Aorangi.

**SOUTHWEST WIND**  
**ENDANGERS VADSO**

Owing to Heavy Weather Salvor Was Unable to Get Close to Strand-ed Vessel

**LONSDALE IS LATE**

Canadian-Mexican Liner Did Not Sail From Salina Cruz Until Jan. 11

The steamer Vadso was endangered yesterday by a strong southeast wind which prevailed in the Gulf of Georgia and prevented the Salvor from getting alongside her. The Vadso is held fast on a reef lying off the site of the new wireless telegraph station on the bluff at Cape Lazo, and is caught and held for her whole length with uniform depth of water around her. The fifteen passengers who went from here on board her were taken off and landed at Comox and much of the cargo was lightened, some of that in the after hold which was full of water that rose and fell with the tide, however, being damaged. The Salvor reached the scene of the wreck yesterday morning but was unable to do anything owing to the heavy weather, which threatened the safety of the Vadso. The wreckers will begin their salvage work as soon as the weather moderates.

**FEARS FOR HARTFIELD**  
**ARE OCCASIONED**

No Further News of Wreckage—Mariners Discuss Safety of British Ship

No further news has reached the city regarding the wreckage found at Estevan Point, and as the wireless telegraph station at that point is in communication with the local station it is improbable that any further finds have been made. Meanwhile anxiety prevails for the ship Hartfield, which was due off the straits about two or three weeks ago. At that time also the British ship Wayfarer arrived from Valparaiso, and the British bark Glenogil found herself close to the Vancouver shore. It was just after some terrific storms had prevailed along the coast.

Captain T. S. Tupman, of the Wayfarer, now at Tacoma, was at Valparaiso in company with the Hartfield and knew Captain Sandison, of that vessel, well. He says the reports that the master's wife and family were aboard the Hartfield are incorrect. Her crew totals about 26. The Hartfield left Valparaiso about eight days before the Wayfarer sailed.

The Wayfarer had a strenuous experience of Cape Flattery. She passed

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Wireless)

Tatoosh Jan. 18, 9 a.m.—The weather gloomy, wind south, 20 miles an hour. Bar. 29.55. temp. 48. No shipping.

Tatoosh 2 p.m.—Light rain, wind southeast, 20 miles an hour. Bar. 29.51. temp. 47. Passed out, steamer Melville. Dollar. Passed in schooner Gamble, in tow of tug Tyee. At 1 p.m., tug William Wallace. Passed out shortly before 2 p.m., revenue cutter. The steamer City of Pueblo reported off Cape Blanco at noon.

Tatoosh 7 p.m.—Weather is cloudy, wind southeast, 20 miles an hour. Bar. 29.60, temp. 46. No shipping.

(Special to the Colonist)  
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Weather is cloudy, wind southeast, 12 miles an hour.

Neah Bay, 6 p.m.—Anchored, schooners Forester and W. A. Holden, revenue cutter Thetis.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Weather is cloudy, wind west, 14 miles an hour.

(By Government Wire)

Carmanah, 1 p.m.—Fresh easterly breeze, cloudy, sea making.

Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—Southwest wind, cloudy, sea making.

Estevan point, where wreckage has been washed ashore causing alarm for the British ship Hartfield, has been the scene of several wrecks, the most disastrous being the loss of the American bark Malleville of Freeport, Maine, Capt. Harlow, which pounded to pieces off there in October, 1882, and twenty-two people were drowned, including the captain's wife and two children and the second officer's wife. Father Brabant, missionary at Hesquiot, the village near the point, who has been there since 1874, in which year a former chief received a silver medal from the Dominion government for bravery in rescuing the captain and crew of the American bark Edwin off Estevan. On October 10, 1882, two Indians came to his house from a fishing station near the point and stated that the previous night a ship had been wrecked and bodies were coming ashore.

Father Brabant tells as follows of the disaster to the Malleville and the search for victims' bodies: "It soon became evident that a great calamity had occurred, for we had not walked more than three miles, when we found on the beach a trunk full of ladies' dresses and children's wear apparel. All along the road, which was over a beach covered with rocks and driftwood, we met signs of the disaster. At the Indian fishing station at Oomis I found the lifeless body of a young man covered with rocks. He had been stripped and evidently tried to save himself by swimming for shore, but the sea being so rough and the surroundings one vast mass of rocks, he had failed to attain his object and was drowned. There were no marks on his body save a scratch on his forehead. He seemed to be a man of twenty or thirty and had the complexion of a Scandinavian. We covered the body with canvas washed from the ship, dug a grave and I buried him."

"Next I began to say my vespers, and the tide going out the Indians manned their canoes and went cruising among the rocks and in the small bays. All at once I heard a cry of alarm, and next I understood them to say that they had found the body of a woman. I went down to the landing and then indeed I was just in time to take on shore the body of a young woman. She was evidently a lady of good circumstances, in all probability the captain's wife. She was dressed very gorgeously and had likely put on all her best clothes, so as to save them in case she should reach shore alive. I uncovered her face, over which the Indians had drawn a veil. She had a small wound above the right eye, but otherwise she looked as if she had been alive and in a trance. As I moved the body out of the canoe with the assistance of the Indians, I noticed that her neck was broken, for her head swung from one side to the other, and with her beautiful blue eyes wide open I was almost tempted to believe that life was not extinct; but no! She was dead—drowned with her husband and her two little boys. It was the saddest thing I ever saw in my life—the letter-blocks of the children and their toys and their pet little pig were lying about on the beach."

"The vessel had gone to pieces, and it was with some difficulty that I discovered that she was the bark Malleville of Freeport, Maine, Capt. E. Harlow; the lady in question being Abbie Newcomb, of Brewster, Maine, the young captain's wife and mother of his two little boys. I called upon the chief of the clan and he supplied me with calico, in which we wrapped the body of the dead lady; then we got canvas from the vessel; then a shroud and buried her in proximity to the grave of the sailor."

"I must not forget to mention that the Indian who discovered the body and brought it on shore had taken from her hand two diamonds and two gold rings—her wedding and engagement rings; two diamond earings, a gold pin and a piece of a gold watch chain—the watch having in all probability dropped into the sea. After landing the body this man gave me the articles of jewelry and asked me to take them in charge. I told this good fellow that we would send them to the relatives of this lady in case we should discover their home and get intelligence of their wishes. Altogether 22 people were drowned, including the captain's wife and two children and the second officer's wife."

"I was sick at heart and completely exhausted with fatigue and hunger. I had passed two days with the most distressing scenes before me. I had seen, it's true, with the satisfaction of the noble and heroic work of the Indians; I had seen them up to their necks in the surf and sea, drag the bodies on shore and hand them over to me for burial; those very people who at one time killed the living or left the dead unburied to become the prey of the ravens or wolves. On my way home in company with two Indians we encountered the body of another sailor, an immense man, dressed in blue overalls. The waves of the incoming tide moved the body in shore. We found the half-door cover of the hatch. We passed it under the corpse and thus floated it to the beach. We then began to lift it up, hatch door and corpse. We were thus proceeding when one of my men lost hold and body went splashing back in the sea. It was dreadful. Finally we carried the unfortunate man to a grave and let him sink into it covering the body with the hatch door of the vessel on which he had met his sad end."

The American schooner William Nottingham, which is the latest addition to the overdue list, being posted for reinsurance on account of the long trip made from Melbourne, into which port she put when bound from Baltimore to San Francisco, with coal, has been chartered to load lumber at Hastings for Shanghai. The William Nottingham is 102 days out from the Victorian port. The rate quoted on the British ship Castle Rock, 112 days out from Sydney for Portland, has been reduced to 60 per cent from 65 per cent.

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## ESTEVAN POINT WAS SCENE OF DISASTER

Bark Lost Many Years Ago  
There Occasioned Loss of Twenty-Two Lives

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He seemed to be a man of twenty or thirty and had the complexion of a Scandinavian. We covered the body with canvas washed from the ship, dug a grave and I buried him."

"Next I began to say my vespers, and the tide going out the Indians manned their canoes and went cruising among the rocks and in the small bays. All at once I heard a cry of alarm, and next I understood them to say that they had found the body of a woman.

I went down to the landing and then indeed I was just in time to take on shore the body of a young woman.

She was evidently a lady of good circumstances, in all probability the captain's wife.

She was dressed very gorgeously and had likely put on all her best clothes, so as to save them in case she should reach shore alive.

I uncovered her face, over which the Indians had drawn a veil.

She had a small wound above the right eye, but otherwise she looked as if she had been alive and in a trance.

As I moved the body out of the canoe with the assistance of the Indians, I noticed that her neck was broken, for her head swung from one side to the other, and with her beautiful blue eyes wide open I was almost tempted to believe that life was not extinct; but no!

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"The steamer Umatilla of the Pacific Coast Steamship company which sailed last night from the outer dock for San Francisco coaled at Seattle from the Pacific Coast Steamship company's new coaling barge Black Diamond, an odd-looking craft with elevator tower, recently designed for the steamship company. The craft has shown itself to be a great time and labor saver, and vessels coaling from it have the advantage also of being able to coal and take cargo at the same time. The distinctive feature of the barge is that the machinery for elevating and discharging the coal and for operating the spouts is self-contained on the barge itself.

The coal is contained in a hold with hopper bottom. A tunnel runs longitudinally through the centre of the barge, says the Railway and Marine News in describing the new craft, and contains an endless conveyor which receives the coal from the hold through gates placed at intervals and the whole cargo is discharged from the barge without any shoveling by hand. This conveyor carries the coal from one part of the barge to a central tower and elevates it to a point fifty-two feet above the deck line, where it is discharged into a steel spout extending over the side of the barge to the steamer's deck. This spout is telescoping and adjustable to any height, and the operating mechanism for moving the spout in either direction is situated in the engine-room of the barge, under the control of one man, so that the barge may readily accommodate itself to any variation in freeboard or location of the coal batches and ports of the steamer.

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# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

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Victoria, B.C.

## FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, A1 fruit land, 3 acres in strawberries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.  
 \$4,200—Cowichan district, 50 acres, 18 to 20 acres cultivated and fenced, good running stream all the year round; some excellent fruit land.  
 \$5,250—Colwood, 90 acres, 16 acres cultivated and fenced, new 4 roomed house, barns, stables, etc., young orchard and small fruits of all descriptions, live stock, etc.  
 \$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemainus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.  
 \$90 per acre—Elk lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.  
 \$20 per acre and upwards—Salt Spring Island, large acreage with improvements, on the water front of Vesuvius bay, will subdivide to suit.  
 \$5,000—Galland Island, 282 acres, small portion cleared, 9 roomed house, barn, good bearing orchard, all good land, a large portion easily cleared, some excellent timber; can also purchase live stock.  
 \$1,000—Matchison, 100 acres of wild land, large portion good, with cedar swamp.  
 \$150 per acre—10 acres water frontage, close to Victoria. Terms. Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.  
 \$12,500—Somenos, 200 acres on railway, close to station, 60 acres cultivated, 10 acres slashed, balance all good land, 6 roomed house, large barn, stables, etc., good stock farm.

\$5.00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage.  
 Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

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Three lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.  
 \$1,300—Cottage and 2 lots, each 50 x 140. A bargain.  
 \$2,600—5-roomed cottage, brick foundation and 3 lots, on terms.  
 \$2,000—5-roomed cottage with bath and sewer on Pandora street, easy terms.  
 \$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required.  
 \$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.  
 \$3,000—7-roomed modern dwelling on Quebec street. Easy terms.  
 \$4,000—Large corner lot on Dallas Road, with two cottages.  
 \$2,000—Douglas Gardens—Choice lot, facing south, 55x158, front and back entrance.  
 BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.  
 5 lots in the Fairfield Estate, large size, three of them corners, \$2,000 for all—or can be bought separately on terms.  
 \$500—Will purchase a water lot, in James Bay, on car line. Terms.  
 \$4,200—8 roomed house, with 2½ lots on one of James Bay's best streets. Fruit trees and close to park and sea. Very cheap and can be had on terms.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

## \$25 Cash Down

51x135 lots on Shakespeare Street. Sixty foot street and not far from car line

\$300 Each

\$25. every three months at 7 per cent

## Elizabeth Street

Two lots 54x134 each, with splendid view of the gorge

\$475 Each

Easy Terms.

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## Fruit, Dairy and Poultry Farm

28 acres, consisting of 2½ acres orchard, 15½ acres ready for seeding, 10 acres pasture. Five-room cottage in good repair, newly painted, lawn and flower garden. Peach trees on either side of cottage. Barn, grain and feed room, hayloft, cow stables, buggy shed, pigstys, root house, fruit packing room, incubator room, large chicken house with yard, continuous chicken house with 4 pens and 4 yards, duck house and yard, wood shed and tool house, cream and milk room. Well bred driving horse, 5 well bred cows, 3 pigs, 10 pure bred Pekin ducks, 80 pure bred Plymouth Rocks, wagon, hayrack, plough, harrows, roller, seeder, potato plough and cultivator, work harness, buggy harness, feed boiler, root pulper, scales, De Laval Cream Separator, milk cans, cream shipping cans, incubator, also large number of tools of all kinds, including spades, hoes, rakes, axes, crowbars, chains, etc., etc. Everything necessary to run a farm of this kind. Here is a chance for some one to make a good living on very little capital. Property is within half a mile of the Sidney railway in beautiful district. Plenty of water on property, there being well and pump, also living stream through the middle of it. Price \$8,500. Terms \$3,000 cash and balance to be arranged.

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Rents are High  
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Will Buy a New and Thoroughly Modern  
Bungalow

Five Rooms, bath room and pantry. In James Bay, seven minutes' walk from the Parliament Buildings. In good location. Delightful surroundings.

\$2,750. \$700 Cash, Balance Easy Terms

## BOND &amp; CLARK

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336

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GOOD ACTIVITY IS SHOWN. WE WILL TAKE YOU OUT TO INSPECT PROPERTY ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU.

## TERMS :

We will sell for one-fifth cash and the balance extending over two years in equal payments, payable either monthly, quarterly or half-yearly with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. If you are ill bring your doctor's certificate and we will give you a three months' extension. If the purchaser of two or more lots dies at any time before completion of his payments, we will give his estate a clear deed for one-half of the property he has purchased and return all moneys paid on the balance of the property with 6 per cent interest. Thus if a person has bought two lots and only made one payment, his

Work Has Already  
Commenced on  
improving this  
Property

administrators get one clear lot for nothing except merely the payment made, and besides the money paid on the other lot refunded, thereby releasing the estate from obligations, increasing its assets and providing some ready money. The same also applies to the purchase of four, six, or any number of lots up to a dozen. Increases from list prices will always be advertised before they go into effect.

THE PRICE OF LOTS vary from \$350 to \$500 according to location, but gradual increase of prices are anticipated according to demand.

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TELEPHONE 668

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 668

## Only One of the Kind

Situated on Boyd Street, James Bay, two hundred yards from Dallas Road and the sea. Fine view of the Olympics.

## TWO LOTS—5-ROOMED COTTAGE

Containing all modern conveniences. Deep, black soil—will grow anything.

Former Price - - - \$3,000

For Immediate Sale - - - \$2,750

This is one of the few chances of obtaining a house in a desirable location at small cost.

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Money to Loan, Fire Insurance Written, Stores and Dwellings to Let

Phone 1076

30 BROAD STREET

P. O. Box 428

Established  
1858

## A. W. BRIDGMAN Telephone 86

41 Government Street

A Cheap Cottage in James  
Bay for \$1,950

Five large rooms, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, electric light, sewer connection, small stable. Lot 60 x 120.

Easy Terms

Our office has been established for more than fifty years. Consult with us before investing. For further particulars call upon

A. W. BRIDGMAN, 41 Govt. St.

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**C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.**

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS

POST OFFICE BOX 787

Victoria, B.C.

\$25 cash, balance  
\$10 per month**\$250—LOTS—\$250**\$25 cash, balance  
\$10 per month

**Inquire About This One. Beautiful Home in Excellent Locality**

House at \$2,300, close to cars, centrally located. A snap.  
Modern brick house, Quadra street, convenient to car; worth investigating ..... \$3500  
Modern house, large lot, close to car ..... \$4000  
Modern house to rent at, per month ..... \$35  
Fine house to rent at, per month ..... \$30  
Fine house for sale; \$500 cash, balance arranged ..... \$3500  
Large store room for rent.

Fine residence, beautifully finished. Excellent locality. Furniture and Fixtures latest designs; will sell with or without furniture. The house is modern and in excellent repair. Has large reception hall, two large drawing rooms, large dining room, den and kitchen, four large bedrooms, two dressing rooms. Large lawns, ornamental trees, fruit trees, small fruits, barn. If you want a house you should not miss this one.

Farm Property Mining Stocks, Timber Limits, Coal Lands

Provincial Agents for London Life Insurance Co.

**Good Revenue-Bearing Property**

In the City of Winnipeg

**In Exchange for a Residence**

In the City of Victoria, or First-class Fruit Lands near the City of Victoria.

We can offer several splendid revenue-bearing properties in the City of Winnipeg in exchange for a good residence in the City of Victoria, or for first-class land suitable for fruit or poultry ranching in the vicinity of this city.

If interested, let us know what you have to offer.

**The Hugo Ross Realty Co.**

Limited, 570 Yates Street

Opposite Bank B. N. A.

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**Cheapest Buy on the Market**

Modern eight room Cottage, nicely finished inside and out, one-and-a-half lot, containing lawn and garden, well situated, near in, very easy terms ..... \$5,250

**E. A. HARRIS & CO.**

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

**FOR SALE**

Exceptionally large Dwelling, containing 12 rooms, suitable for boarding establishment, with two acres, situate in one of the best streets and having a frontage of 380 feet. We recommend this as a good investment.

**Price \$7,500 Only**

We have also a Business for Sale, which pays well.

For Particulars Apply to

**MATSON & COLES**

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

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23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167



**R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS**

ESTABLISHED 1890

**Two Acre Sites**

S.W. CORNER ST. CHARLES AND RICHARDSON STREETS—A beautiful position, well sheltered and drained. Price for a few days only ..... \$5,000  
PART OF BLOCK "H," OAK BAY—Fronting on Park, Margate avenue and St. Louis streets—Fine garden soil, close to beach. Price ..... \$4,000  
PART OF SECTION 48, ESQUIMALT—The water-front between Wellington and Nelson streets, having a pretty slope studded with native trees. Will be sold singly. Price, per acre ..... \$3,000

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

**\$4,200 NOW \$3,500**

New, Seven-Roomed, Strictly Modern House in Good Locality—Close to High School and Fort Street Tram.

Cash down, \$500.00; balance not more than an ordinary rental—say \$30.00 per month. Remember! nearly all the new houses are picked up already. Look sharp! or you will miss this one also. This is the last new house we have at such a cut in price.

**LATIMER & NEY**

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

**OAK BAY ACREAGE AND LOTS**

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

**J. MUSGRAVE**

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

**Fruit, Poultry and Dairy Farm. A Going Concern**

**MUST BE SOLD**

For further particulars consult

**Howard Potts**

731 FORT ST.

Twenty-eight acres. Eighteen acres cultivated, two- and-a-half acres in fruit. Pretty cottage and garden. Barn and general outbuildings. Horse and buggy, five cows, pigs, ducks, chickens, (best stock on island), all necessary farming implements, both large and small incubators, brooders, etc.

ONLY \$3,000 CASH required. Balance on terms

**Howard Potts**

731 FORT ST.

2,340 Acres  
**TIMBER**  
Crown Granted

35,000 ft. Per Acre—81,900,000 ft. B.M. Guaranteed

**One Hundred Per Cent Fir**

No Stumpage Dues—Land goes with Timber; situated within a few miles of Victoria Logs can be taken right to salt water at little expense. This is an Excellent Logging Proposition—See Us About It.

**ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH**

Real Estate.

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City and Farm Lands

Timber For Sale

**National Finance Co., Limited**  
P. O. Box 275. 'Phone 1363.  
1206 Government Street

# Mainland News

## PRINCE RUPERT MAY BE HEADQUARTERS

Rumors in Regard to Building of the Grand Trunk Pacific

It is current rumor at Prince Rupert that the chief engineer of the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Pacific will move his headquarters from Edmonton to Prince Rupert. There is probably foundation for the rumor, for Mr. Van Arsdal, the chief engineer, was in Prince Rupert this week, coming up on the Camsesun and returning on the same steamer. The lower storey of the building now used for a boarding house for G. T. P. employees is to be fitted up for a drafting room and carpenters have been given orders to make drafting tables.

This would indicate that construction work will soon be commenced at the Pacific end of the G. T. P., and that Prince Rupert and not Edmonton, will be construction headquarters for the mountain section, three-fourths of the cost of which is to be paid by bonds, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada. About 700 miles of mountain section are in British Columbia, and a part of it is fairly heavy work.

The Empire has no means of getting accurate information as to how much of the line in British Columbia has been definitely located, or whether

### A MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Toronto, Jan. 18, 1908.—That the financial stringency has not retarded the progress of the strong Canadian life assurance companies is evidenced by the statement just issued by The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada. During the year 1907, this progressive institution increased its policies in force to over \$21,300,000, its assets to over \$3,880,000, and its cash income to over \$925,000. The new assurances applied for and policies renewed amounted to over \$4,000,000. The average rate of interest earned on investments for the past year was 5.98 per cent. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the report is the fact that notwithstanding the large new business transacted during the year the expenses show a decrease of no less than 2 per cent. The unexcelled record of the Imperial Life and its able and efficient management are receiving at the hands of the insuring public the recognition they justly merit. Mr. R. E. Brett is the Imperial Life's representative at Victoria. His business, we understand, for the past year was most satisfactory.

### Cave-in at Coal Mine

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—The cave-in of the No. 2 tunnel of the Nicola Valley Coal & Coke company, known at the Rat Hole seam, which occurred last week, is much worse than it was at first thought, and it is doubtful if the tunnel will be opened again, says the superintendent. No men are now working in this tunnel, which is over 600 feet long.

**Acknowledgment From Earl Grey**

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—In reply to the telegram of the Vancouver Canadian club endorsing the scheme for the establishment of a national park at the battlefield of the Plains of Abraham, J. J. Banfield, president of the club, has received the following telegram from Arthur F. Stader, secretary to Earl Grey, governor-general: "The governor-general desires me to thank you and the executive of the Vancouver Canadian club for the telegram strongly endorsing the proposed reclamation and conservation of the grounds where the foundation of Greater Britain were laid. It was much appreciated by his excellency.

### Paper Changes Hands

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—This morning the North Vancouver Express changed hands. George Bartley, who held a controlling interest, has disposed of his share, and the paper is now under the sole charge of Barney Williams.

### To Report on Japanese

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—For the purpose of informing headquarters officials of the Japanese consular service respecting conditions affecting citizens of that country who are resident in British Columbia Mr. Iwanaga, secretary of the Vancouver consulate will leave for Tokyo next month.

### Expect Many Immigrants

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—That the tide of immigration to the northwest will be heavy during the coming spring and summer is the expectation of G. J. Bury, assistant general manager of the C. P. R., who reached Vancouver yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bury is on one of his periodical trips of inspection of western lines.

### North Vancouver

New City on North Side of Burrard Inlet Now to Take Charge of Its Ferry Service

### North Vancouver

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—During the past two weeks the real estate business at North Vancouver has made decided strides and it seems as if the season has fairly opened.

The scheme for the purchase of the ferry by the city, which has been widely discussed all over the province, has attracted much attention to the town and the heated arguments for and against the proposal have served as an advertisement for the city. The result of the election has been to still

You Need Furniture  
We Need Money

# FURNITURE SALE

Now is Your Chance  
20% Discount

FOR THE NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS we will use the knife to such an extent as to cut our prices down 20 per cent. on all lines. We will give some special Red Tag Bargains each day regardless of cost. An opportunity like this presents itself but once in a lifetime, and no person in need of Furniture of any kind can afford to stay away from this Sale.

Read These Prices!

Think!

Then Come and See the Goods!

Remember This Sale Only  
Lasts Fifteen Days

20%  
Discount

Remember This Sale Only  
Lasts Fifteen Days

### Dressers and Stands

ELM D. & S., two drawer and bevel plate mirror, \$15.50 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$12.40</b>
KEPPEL OAK D. & S., two drawer and bevel plate mirror, \$18.00 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$14.40</b>
KEPPEL OAK D. & S., three drawer and bevel plate mirror, \$20.50, less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$16.40</b>
ASH D. & S., three drawer and bevel plate mirror, \$32.00 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$25.60</b>
SOLID OAK D. & S., three drawer and bevel plate mirror, \$40.00 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$32.00</b>
QUARTER CUT OAK D. & S., three drawer and bevel plate mirror, \$48.00, less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$38.40</b>

### Iron Bedsteads

IRON BEDSTEADS, full size, \$4.50 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$3.60</b>
IRON BEDSTEADS, brass knobs, full size, \$5.50 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$4.40</b>
IRON BEDSTEADS, brass knobs and spindle, full size, \$7.50 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$5.00</b>
IRON BEDSTEADS, brass knobs and top rail, full size, \$9.50 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$7.60</b>
BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, full size, \$15.00 less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$12.00</b>
ALL BRASS BEDSTEADS, full size, \$38.50, less 20 per cent. ....	<b>\$30.80</b>

### Red Tag Specials

MORRIS RECLINING CHAIR. Regular price \$9.00. Reg Tag Special ..... \$5.50	FOLDING GO-CARTS. Regular price \$4.00. Red Tag Special ..... \$2.00
MORRIS RECLINING CHAIR. Regular price \$25.00. Red Tag Special ..... \$16.00	FRAMED PICTURES. Regular price \$2.75. Red Tag Special ..... \$1.75

Come in and See Other Red Tag Specials

Now is the Time to Buy

## JUST ARRIVED

Anheuser Busch and Budweiser Beers for Quality, for Health, for Reputation Has No Equal

**R. P. Rithet & Co.**  
Wholesale Agents, Victoria Limited

### FRASER RIVER WORK

Engineer Le Baron to Arrive at Royal City for Purpose of Estimating Cost of Improvements

Vancouver, B. C., January 18.—Engineer Le Baron, who has been engaged to make a preliminary survey and inspection of the Fraser river from this city to the mouth for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of deepening the water channel in order to facilitate the coming of large vessels up the Fraser, will reach this city from the east tomorrow afternoon and will on Monday in company with Mayor Kearny, D. S. Curtis, W. R. Gilley and A. E. White, secretary of the board of trade, who were appointed a committee to look into the deepening of the channel position, take a trip down the Fraser on one of the government boats. It is expected that Mr. Le Baron will be in New Westminster for only about a week, as he has other pressing engagements claiming his attention. He is said to be one of the highest paid engineers in his particular line, receiving a remuneration of almost \$100 a day, travelling expenses and transportation to and from his home town.

**RUSSIAN OFFICER SHADOWS FLEET**

(Continued from Page One)

that he might be at that port when the fleet reached there. Baron Rosen said the commander expects to go from place to place where the fleet stops, so that he may learn what there may be of interest from a strategic standpoint, that may be worth reporting. Baron Rosen said he had not made any application for Datchhoff to accompany the fleet, nor had any identification with the officers, so far as he was aware for it could not be expected and it was not the practice of governments to permit foreigners to accompany a fleet for a long cruise like that undertaken by Admiral Evans.

The true inwardness of the discussion of the whole matter, the Baron thought, was found in the statement in the St. Petersburg despatch which said the Novoe Vremya is conducting a campaign against the Foreign Minister and is seizing the present occasion to make capital of the incident referred to.

Two hundred thousand people are employed in the lace trade of France. Three million tons of timber are cut in the forests of the world every day.

### SPOILS OF ROBBERS TAKEN IN GERMANY

Woman and Two Men Connected With Tiflis Affair Captured

Munich, Jan. 18.—A strikingly beautiful Russian woman presented a five hundred rouble note at one of the banks here today for exchange into German money.

The note bore the number of one of the notes advertised as having been stolen in the robbery at Tiflis early last summer, when \$14,000 roubles was stolen, and the bank cashier telephoned at once to the police.

Seeing the officers approach, the woman hastily attempted to swallow a slip of paper, but one of the officers grasped her by the throat and prevented her from doing it.

It appeared from the paper that two accomplices were about to arrive here by the Paris express. The officers, accompanied by the Russian chargé d'affaires, went to the station, and on the arrival of the train arrested them.

**SOVEREIGN BANK YIELDED TO STRAIN**

Unable to Weather Financial Storm—Other Banks to the Rescue

Montreal, Jan. 18.—Aemilius Jarvis, president of the Sovereign bank, has issued the following statement: "For some time past there has been a constant drain upon the bank's resources, caused chiefly by the unnatural conditions which have obtained during the past three or four months, which have created a still greater drain upon the deposits, and made it correspondingly difficult to liquidate loans. These conditions, which in many ways have been far more stringent than have been experienced in the memory of this generation, could not possibly have been foreseen, and they were rapidly bringing about a state of affairs under which business if continued would not have been sufficiently profitable."

"When this conclusion was reached, we at once conferred with the leading bankers of the country and asked them to verify our statement. These bankers have expressed their opinion that the assets of the Sovereign Bank of Canada are sufficient to pay the liabilities, and an agreement has been made with a number of bankers by which nearly all of the branches of the bank will open branches of other banks. This arrangement will entail no loss of any kind to the banks depositors or customers. They can withdraw their deposits if they please, or they can allow them to remain with the bank to which they have been transferred. The Sovereign Bank of Canada passbooks can be surrendered, and the passbooks of the new banks obtained."

"Therefore, wherever old-fashioned cod liver oil or emulsions will do good, Vinol will do more good. We guarantee Vinol will improve the appetite, strengthen digestion, make rich red blood, create strength, cure chronic coughs and colds and strengthen weak lungs."

"If Vinol fails to give satisfaction to our customers, we return money without question." D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B.C.

The Japanese fleet is any nearer the Pacific coast of America than Yokosuka. Every one of the battleships is now on its homeward station, either at Yokosuka, Kure, or Sasebo, and the entire flotilla of torpedo boats and submarines are at the same stations.

"The only Japanese warships now outside of home waters are one cruiser at each of the following Chinese ports, Hankow, Fuchow, Amoy and Yin Chow. A training ship squadron consisting of three old cruisers will sail on January 18. One of these vessels is bound in the direction of Colombo in Ceylon via Manila, where she will call on a friend.

Admiral Saito was evidently surprised that any idea prevailed abroad that Japanese war vessels were cruising in the direction of American waters.

### HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS? Do You Fear Consumption?

"When we take into consideration the fact that one out of every seven in this climate die of consumption, is it any wonder that it is feared by the people of Victoria who have weak lungs and chronic colds and coughs?"

"A famous London physician has for years urged his patients, when the slightest tendency to consumption appeared, to take all the cod liver oil possible into their systems, and physicians everywhere have recognized its value for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption and all wasting diseases, but, unfortunately, few could take it and derive the full benefit from its use, on account of the indigestible grease which it contained."

"Therefore, wherever old-fashioned cod liver oil or emulsions will do good, Vinol will do more good. We guarantee Vinol will improve the appetite, strengthen digestion, make rich red blood, create strength, cure chronic coughs and colds and strengthen weak lungs."

"If Vinol fails to give satisfaction to our customers, we return money without question." D. E. Campbell, Druggist, Victoria, B.C.

## CITY'S FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM INADEQUATE

Expert of Fire Underwriters  
Severely Arraigns Exist-  
ing Conditions

The long expected report of Robert Howe, C. E., municipal engineer of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' association, who has been in the city for the past two months making a thorough investigation in the question of Victoria's preparedness to fight fires, has at last been completed and will be submitted to the city council.

Mr. Howe came west in response to the request of the Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters' association. The claim made by the city that the recent advance of thirty per cent. in insurance rates in the business portion of the city was quite unwarranted, was the reason for the visit of the expert Mr. Howe's opinion of the present condition of the city from the standpoint of the insurance companies is fully set out in the following report wherein also expressed his opinion as to the best means of improving the existing inadequate fire fighting service.

### Mr. Howe's Report

The report, which bears date Jan. 10, 1906, is as follows:

This city with population of 30,000, and taxable property assessed at \$21,945,000, exclusive of about \$3,000,000 exempt from taxes, is situated on the south shore of Vancouver island, about eighty miles west from the city of Vancouver, which is on the mainland.

Fire limits are as described in the bylaw, which is filed in the secretary's office in Victoria, within which limits the main walls of all buildings are required to be of brick, iron or stone with roofs of tin, iron, zinc, copper slate, tile, felt or gravel, or some other material of an incombustible nature; except that wood buildings for manufacturing or warehouse purposes of limited size are allowed to be built along certain parts of the waterfront within the fire limits, and also, fuel and other sheds not exceeding 10 by 12 feet may be built anywhere within the fire limits, but all such buildings must have roofs of tin, iron or other incombustible material. Storage of dangerous substances in any part of the city, subject to the conditions named in the Explosive bylaw, is limited to a total of 100 pounds of various kinds of powder; 5 pounds of gunpowder; 100 pounds of calcium carbide; 100 pounds of manufactured matches; 50 pounds of collodion, ether or phosphorous; 5,000 detonators; 100 barrels of powder train and gun train; 20 barrels of tar; 20 barrels of pitch; 500 gallons of turpentine, and 1,000 gallons of varnish, unless the varnish shall be in iron plated tanks fitted with iron man-holes, etc.

### As to Wooden Buildings

In wooden buildings within the fire limits no inflammable oil shall be kept, save in an underground cellar in receptacles to be approved by the mayor and council, and in quantities of not more than two barrels of petroleum or coal oil, one barrel of benzine, gasoline and similar substances, and not more than three barrels altogether of all such fluids. In wooden buildings outside the fire limits, petroleum or coal oil is limited to not more than 5 barrels; benzine, gasoline and similar substances to two barrels, or not more than a total of 7 barrels of all kinds. Permits may be granted by the mayor and council, under certain conditions, for the storage of unlimited quantities of inflammable oils, if isolated or detached at least 100 feet from all other buildings. All by-laws referred to herein are said to be strictly enforced.

### In Business Section

Mercantile houses, generally one to four storeys, a few of 5 and 6 storeys, are situated chiefly within the area bounded by Chatham, Government, Herald, Douglas, Johnson, Quadra, Kane, Douglas, Courtney and the waterfront, at an elevation of 24 to 65 feet above the sea, as on sheets 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 goad; the most congested portion is bounded by Johnson, Store, Herald, Government, Johnson, Blanchard, Kane, Courtney and the waterfront, as on sheets 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10 goad. Construction along line of business frontage referred to consists of about 81 per cent. brick and stone and 19 per cent. frame. Roofs in business section are largely of metal and gravel, but several consist of shingles. Dwellings are chiefly one to two and a half storeys, very few higher, generally detached, and appear to consist of about 90 per cent. frame and 10 per cent. brick and stone, nearly all having shingle roofs. Conflagration hazard in business section, in addition to that due to general construction, consists of a large number of wooden buildings along the water front, the inadequate area of fire limits, the frequency of high winds from south west to north east, and the almost entire absence of rain between the months of April and November.

### Streets

In business section are about 60 to 100 feet wide, a few short ones 40 to 50 feet, and practically level. In other parts the streets generally are about 30 to 100 feet wide, except Pandora between Blanchard and Fernwood Road, which is 60 to 25 feet wide, and also Blanchard between Pandora and Penrose, which is 43 to 169 feet wide. Outside the business section the streets have a moderate rise towards the north and east, the highest place being known as Smith's Hill, which is 210 feet above the sea and about 300 feet north from intersection of Sumner and Jones street. Street paving consists of 11-1/2 miles of wooden blocks on concrete foundation, 50 miles of macadam, 25 miles of gravel, and 17-4 miles in natural condition; total length 94 miles. Street lighting is by means of 340 electric arc lamps of 1,000 to 2,000 candle power. An electric trolley system follows the principal streets, the trolley wire being without guard wires. Tax of \$300.00 per year on each company.

### Watworks

Owned by city, except in the small residential section known as Victoria West, which is owned by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and not connected with the general city system.

Source of supply for the city system is from Beaver and Elk Lakes which being unlit, constitute a single sheet of water about 500 acres area, located about 5-1/4 miles northeast from the post office, at 195 feet elevation, when

full, above the sea, but at time of inspection the lake surface was 58 inches below high water, and as the city supply is taken from a depth of only six feet there appears to have been then not more than 14 inches available. Total supply capacity at source is not in excess of 2,800,000 gallons per 24 hours, all of which is usually consumed for domestic and general purposes, and as the system is without a reservoir, the important question of fire protection is in an extremely dangerous condition as subsequently referred to herein under the headings of "pressure" and "supply mains."

The system is gravity, assisted by a 2,000,000 gallon pump which is not in duplicate but as next described.

### Victoria Pumping Station

Pump and boiler house, not shown on plan, is located on west side of Quadra street, about two miles northeast from Post Office, and about 3/4 miles from Elk and Beaver Lakes; walls brick, roof slate, one story and detached; interior wall finish brick, cement floor, wood ceiling; electric light, no heat; not occupied for other purposes; no fire alarm gong, no protection against fire. Engineers always in attendance, three in number, one on each 8-hour shift; in addition to which the superintendent of Waterworks, who is also Chief Engineer, lives about 120 feet from Pump House, and has a telephone in his dwelling.

Engine and pump of Northey pattern, 7 years old, horizontal compound duplex, 14 and 20 x 14, rated capacity 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, and not in duplicate; takes supplies at 38 pounds gravity pressure from the 16-inch supply main in Quadra street and discharges into same main a short distance south at 70 pounds usually, and 82 pounds for fires, which latter pressure can be given immediately, and is secured by means of check valve in the 16-inch main between the intake and discharge pipes in connection with the pump; the relief valve on discharge pipe is set at 90 pounds.

Two boilers, 7 years old both alike, 66 inches diameter, with 90 tubes 3 inches diameter and 16 feet in length; both working at time of inspection, but one said to be sufficient for operating the pump at full capacity in the event of either boiler being laid off for cleaning or repairs; 80 pounds of steam for general and fire purposes; coal and wood fuel; pump and boilers in good condition.

### Pumps at Source

Other pumps not usually working are two in number, one near the source of supply, not shown on plan; the other on south side of Yates street, S 9, B 55, goad. The Lake pump is a Northey high pressure duplex, 14 x 14 x 12, rated capacity 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, not in duplicate and only one boiler; located in a single storey detached frame building with composition roof; iron chimney about 60 feet x 24 inches; wood fuel; no one in attendance; no telephone or fire alarm gong; no water in boiler; intended to run a few hours occasionally. In certain seasons, to assist the flow of water from the lake to the Victoria pump; caretaker lives about 200 feet from pump house, has telephone in dwelling, and operates the pump when required. The Yates street pump, of smaller size than the Lake pump, is located in a brick building part of which is occupied as a stable, seriously exposed by a large frame planing mill a few feet east; brick chimney; wood fuel; no telephone or fire alarm gong; no one in regular attendance; is only run a few hours occasionally, in certain seasons, for domestic service in higher part of city and was not in operation at time of inspection. Neither of these pumps taken into consideration from a fire protection point of view.

### Supply Mains.

Are two in number from source of supply to city. The principal supply main, called the 16-inch, in which the gravity pressure is increased as explained under heading of "Victoria Pumping Station," commences at 24 inches diameter from source of supply to about 400 feet south; then 16-inch along pipe line and Cook street, about 3 1/2 miles to Topaz avenue; then 12-inch along Cook street, about 2 miles to Southgate; then 8-inch, about 1,500 feet, to Snowden; then 8-inch, about 1,600 ft. to Park Road; then 7-inch about 1,200 feet, to Katherine and Simcoe for supplying James Bay district; total length about 639 miles. The other supply main, called the 12-inch, is entirely a gravity main; consisting of 12-inch along pipe line from the source of supply to about 3 1/2 miles south; then 24-inch along Saanich road from end of previous 12-inch, about 1 mile south, to Market street; then 12-inch along Government road, about 1 1/4 miles, to Belleville; total length about 5 1/2 miles. The two supply mains, which are generally considerably distant, are connected at various points, by an 8-inch pipe on Yates street, and 4 and 5-inch pipes on sundry other streets, but such connecting pipes are closed by valves to prevent the back flow of water along the gravity main to source of supply, which would otherwise result owing to excess pressure in the 16-inch main due to action of the Victoria pump.

### Daily Capacity.

The carrying capacity of the 16-inch main, assisted by the Victoria pump, is about 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours; and that of the 12-inch, by gravity alone, is about 800,000 gallons in same time; a total of 2,800,000 gallons per 24 hours representing the utmost that can be obtained from source of supply under present conditions, but said to be capable of increase to 3,200,000 gallons, but not any more, by changing the grade of the 16-inch main from where it leaves the 24-inch at source of supply, towards the Victoria pumping station, and installing in the latter an additional pump of 4,000,000 gallons capacity than the present pump. The natural yielding capacity of Elk and Beaver lakes appears to be only 2,000,000 gallons per 24 hours; it therefore follows that any draughts therefrom in excess of that quantity will lower the water therein, except during flood seasons when there is a large amount running to waste, and with a view of storing all that waste it has been suggested to raise certain small embankments about the lakes to such additional height as will allow the water thereto to rise 3 1/2 feet above present high water line, which, it is understood, will not only increase the amount of impounded water, but will also prevent any running to waste during the rainy seasons; it will not, however, continuously affect the yielding capacity of 2,000,000 gallons daily, although more might be drawn off than at present by means of suitable pumps, but in the event of draughts exceeding the amount just stated the lake would still be lowered except during flood seasons.

### Poor Fire Protection

The whole arrangement is absolutely unsuitable for effective fire protection, owing to inadequacy of source of supply, inadequate capacity of supply

mains, Victoria pump too small and not in duplicate, the lack of a reservoir, and other serious deficiencies which will afterwards be explained.

Mains are to be laid 2 to 3 feet under cover, and to consist of two supply sizes and lengths, upon which hydrants are placed, including the two supply mains.

Diameter in inches.	Length in feet.
24	5,300
16	23,310
12	41,969
11	500
10	650
9	650
8	13,650
7	5,150
6	17,350
5	33,050
4	156,567

Total, 398,146 feet, or 56.46 miles.

Wire bound wooden mains, 10,000 ft., of 4 ins. diameter, included in the above said to be laid in outskirts, are not approved for fire protection purposes; the rest of the mains appear to be of iron or steel.

### The Business Section

IN AND ADJOINING THE BUSINESS SECTION, the mains are as in the following table, which also includes certain streets in that portion which have only two-inch pipes, and other streets without any pipes at all.

Length of Pipe in ft.	Diameter in inches.	Laid Along From To
550	5	Constance Store
1500	5	Discovery Store
1100	4	Wharf
6300	12	Government Market to
300	4	Broad View
3300	12	Douglas Market
300	11	Douglas Fisguard Cormorant
600	10	Douglas Cormorant Johnson
300	9	Douglas Johnson Yates
350	8	Douglas View Humboldt
1200	7	Douglas Pandora Rae
300	2	Blanchard Pandora Johnson
250	4	Blanchard Quadra Johnson
300	5	Blanchard Quadra Johnson
600	4	Quadra Fort Kano
250	4	Quadra Chatham Store Douglas
1200	2	Herald Store Douglas
650	5	Herald Store Blanchard
1900	5	Fisguard Store Douglas Quadra
1400	5	Broughton Wharf Quadra
2700	6	Johnson Wharf Douglas
1500	5	Yates Wharf Douglas
1400	8	Yates Douglas Quadra
300	2	View Broad St. 4' Douglas
1400	5	View Douglas Quadra
1200	6	Fort Wharf Douglas Quadra
500	4	Fort Douglas Quadra
600	2	Broughton Government Douglas
1500	2	Kane Douglas Quadra
1500	5	Rae Douglas Quadra
650	4	Humboldt Government Broughton

STREETS IN BUSINESS SECTION WITHOUT MAINS.

Streets in Business Section Without Mains.	From	To
Blanchard	Rae	Johnson
Langley	Courtenay	Yates
Broad	Johnson	View
Blanchard	Fort	Broughton
Wharf	Fort	Humboldt
Courtenay	Wharf	Douglas
Bastion	Wharf	Government
Gordon	Humboldt	Broughton

THE PERCENTAGES IN THE IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING TABLES OF MAINS IN AND ADJOINING THE BUSINESS SECTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

12 inch mains ..... 21.47 per cent

11 inch mains ..... .63 per cent

16 inch mains ..... 1.26 per cent

9 inch mains ..... .63 per cent

8 inch mains ..... 3.68 per cent

7 inch mains ..... 2.53 per cent

6 inch mains ..... 8.22 per cent

5 inch mains ..... 25.05 per cent

4 inch mains ..... 10.84 per cent

2 inch mains ..... 12.22 per cent

Streets without mains ..... 13.47 per cent

100.00

### Corrosion of Mains.

Corrosion inside of mains, which reduces their carrying capacity, appears to exist, the vessel having purchased a scupper for the cleansing the 12-inch size, and I was shown some short lengths of cut-out service pipes, one of which was much reduced in diameter by corrosion of the inner surface, and another was practically closed by the formation of wire-shaped tubercles which crossed at such angles, and which were so close together, as to prevent seeing through it.

Hydrants are 188 in number, 7 additional about to ready for placing; those in business section are generally 200 to 600 feet apart, but some are 700 to 900 feet; in other built-up parts they appear to be generally 350 to 700 feet apart, but several are considerably more distant, depending upon the location of buildings in the less settled parts; all have two 2 1/2-inch branches; 2 now in position, and also the 7 about to be placed, have a 5-inch steamer branch in addition; barrels said to be 5 inches in diameter and a supply

## CITY'S FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM INADEQUATE

(Continued from Page Fifteen)

ries 750 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose and 2 playpipes. No. 3 station has 2 men, 2 horses, a hose wagon which carries 1,000 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose, 3 playpipes and 2 five-gallon chemical fire extinguishers. No. 4 station has two men, 2 horses, a duplex 60-gallon chemical combination hose wagon which carries 800 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose and 2 playpipes. Oaklands Volunteer station has a reel which carries 350 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose, 1 playpipe and also a chemical engine with one 60-gallon cylinder; no men or horses by day or night. The further equipment is as already described.

### Fire Fighting Force

The fire brigade consists of 23 men, including the chief, all others for chemical and steam fire engines; 3 are off duty every day, not allowed to leave the city without special permit, and required to respond upon alarm of fire; 25 by day and night in fire halls, 19 in No. 1 station, and 2 each in No. 2, 3, and 4; all fully paid and without other than fire department duties; no alarm gongs in firemen's dwellings; fire drills, with tests of appliances, said to be weekly in winter and twice a week in summer; but no records kept; important buildings and their surroundings, said to be occasionally inspected by the Assistant Chief and a squad of firemen, but no records kept. In addition to the above is a purely volunteer brigade, without pay, for the scattered residential district called Oaklands, whose duty is to take out and operate the appliances in the Oaklands fire station in the event of fire in the immediate neighborhood.

Horses consist of 16 owned by the city for fire purposes only, stabled by day and night in fire halls; 10 in No. 1 station in numbers 2, 3, and 4, none in Oaklands station, but arrangements for one, which is stabled near by, when required for hauling the chemical engine; swinging harness for all.

### Fire Alarm System

Fire alarm telegraph, Gamewell system, 48 street boxes, not non-interfering; in automatic connection with general alarm bell on city hall, with alarm gongs in numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 fire stations, and also with steam whistle alarm at the Victoria-Phoenix Brewery; a key in each box; the Battery, which is of the storage kind, with 60 cells in duplicate; boxes about 300 to 600 feet apart in business section, and 900 to 1,200 feet in other parts, according to the diagram in the Chief's office; alarm wires are not everywhere above other wires. General telephone service by day and night, about 1,600 subscribers; telephones in all fire stations (except that at Oaklands, in Victoria pump house, in dwelling of superintendent of waterworks, and also in that of the caretaker at source of supply).

The Police force consists of 25 men, including the chief, five of whom are on night patrol duty until midnight. One

ber 1, and either a chemical combination or a hose wagon from number 2, 3 or 4 fire halls would respond to every first alarm from the business section; the following work was subsequently done in the neighborhood of boxes 25 and 61, the locations of which have just been explained.

No. of Hose Lines Laid.	Length of each Line in feet.	Diam. of Nozzles in inches.	Hydrant pressure in pounds. Normal.	Mains in inches.	Diam. of Mains in inches.
2	250	1 1/4, 1 1/2	53 33	12	
4	250	1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 1/2	53 24	12	
6	250	1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 1/2	53 18	12, 5	

### Big Reduction in Pressure

The  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch testing nozzle, without hose, was then opened, and with the stream straightened out so that it laterated, the normal pressure of 53 pounds was reduced to 13 pounds running pressure at hydrants, which was a very light test for such an important city. The standard requirement being 14 streams, each through a single line of 250 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose and a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch plain nozzle, discharging at 50 pounds nozzle pressure and 80 pounds hydrant pressure, and at rate of 300,000 gallons each, or 4,200,000 total, per 24 hours during periods of maximum draughts for all other purposes.

Merryweather fire lit at 10:34 a.m., hot water boiler had 10 pounds steam at 10:10 and 40 pounds at 10:13; pumping at 10:16 with 100 pounds steam and 80 pounds water when two streams were thrown 120 feet horizontally, each through 250 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch rubber lined hose with 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch nozzles. Watrous fire lit at 10:28 a.m., warm water in boiler, had 10 pounds steam at 10:36½, 20 pounds at 10:39½, and 60 pounds at 10:44; pumping at 10:45½ with 100 pounds steam and 50 pounds water, had 100 pounds steam and 100 pounds water at 10:45½ when two streams were thrown 250 feet horizontally, each through 250 feet of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch with 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch nozzles. These tests were from an underground tank at Johnson and Store streets in business section.

### Summary of Appliances in Use

Waterworks owned by the city, except in the small residential section known as Victoria West, which is owned by the Esquimalt Waterworks Company and not connected with that owned by the city. Source of supply for the city system is from Elk and Beaver lakes, and very inadequate as at present. The system is gravity assisted by the Victoria steam pump, which is of too small capacity, not in duplicate. One hundred and eighty-eight hydrants, several more required. Two steam fire engines of 500 and 660 gallons per minute. First class  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose 6,000 feet, and 1,900 feet of second class; 16 playpipes. Six hose carriages, including two chemical combinations and a supply wagon. One

### Hydrant Tests With Water Running Through the 1 1-4 inch Nozzle Without Hose

LOCATION.	Feet above sea.	Diameter of mains in inches.	Hydrant pressure in lbs. Normal.	Goad.	S. B. N.
1 Belleville and Montreal	21	5 & 4	50	22	171 75 170 126
2 Simcoe and St. Lawrence	8	5 & 4	54	25	182 73 226 233
3 Niagara and South Turner	45	4	45	29	163 84 274 34
4 Government and Superior	33	4	53	20	163 89 187 41
5 Blanchard and Rae	67	5	48	32	206 5 48 12
6 Collinson and Rupert	46	4	62	33	210 91 103 18
7 Packington and Cook	35	12	70	43	239 43 199 196
8 Bellot and Cook	55	12 & 4	55	15	141 40 93 98
9 Yates and Vancouver	56	8	55	37	222 9 68 196
10 Johnson and George	89	4 & 2	50	17	150 48 210 294
11 View and School	101	4	45	17	150 44 214 246
12 Fernwood and North Pandora	136	8 & 4	62	25	216 49 326 70
13 Cadboro Bay and Pemberton	145	6 & 4	43	21	167 46 288 107
14 Pemberton and Rockland	130	6 & 4	52	20	163 *
15 Oak Bay and Cadboro Bay	50	4	42	24	178 60 342 27
16 Oak Bay and Hulton	...	4	55	6	89 64 363 10
17 Jubilee Hospital	70	4	58	10	115 59 150 1
18 North Pembroke and Haughton	102	4	58	10	115 59 310 116
19 Chambers and South Road	102	4 & 4	60	20	231 56 389
20 North Park and Cook	88	12 & 3	58	30	231 36 191 226
21 Quadra and Kings	55	4 & 4	43	15	141 27 159 54
22 Douglas and Hillside	50	12 & 12	38	18	154 25 79 *
23 Orchard and Government	30	12	55	32	206 19 113 230
24 Work and Turner	24	4	48	12	226 23 120 *
25 Pleasant and David	20	4	52	17	150 28 137 72
26 Craigflower and Pine	50	4	75	12	191 93 467 74
27 Catherine and Edward	70	4	60	141	94 419 41
28 Catherine and Frederick	60	6	80	20	163 94 456 *
29 New Esquimalt Road and Dalton	80	6	80	27	189 94 436 24
30 Wharfend Fort	22	4 & 6	40	27	180 6 10 51
31 Government and Broughton	40	12 & 4	43	27	189 7 13 37
32a Broad and Fort	30	12	55	32	206 19 113 230
33 Douglass and View	50	6 & 4	61	24	242 7 13 46
34 Blanchard and View	50	5 & 3	60	40	231 8 45 22
35a Broad and Johnson	65	5	57	35	216 8 55 43
36 Johnson and Store	53	6	62	40	231 11 26 70
37 Flisguard and Store	40	6 & 4	48	30	200 10 25 26
38 Cormorant and Government	43	12 & 5	45	28	194 10 25 166
39 Cormorant and Douglas	55	10 & 5	52	39	227 12 42 125
40 Pioneer and Quadra	85	4	50	7	97 17 108 125
41 Quadra and Chatham	85	4	25	7	97 17 110 136
42 Blanchard and Pioneer	74	4 & 4	52	8	103 16 109 119
43 Herald and Douglas	55	5 & 12	65	45	244 15 39 37
44 Discovery and Victoria-Phoenix Brewery	35	5 & 12	50	33	210 15 37 6
45 Government and Chatham	40	5 & 12	50	30	200 10 34 70
46 Chatham and Store	25	5 & 5	47	28	194 10 31 66
Hydrant tests with water running through one 2 1-2 inch hydrant branch without hose:	50	6 & 4	61	44	700 7 13 46
Broad and Fort	53	6	62	40	602 11 26 70
Broad and Johnson	55	5 & 12	65	45	758 15 39 37
Herald and Douglas	25	5 & 5	47	28	461 10 31 66

\*Not on map.

and five others afterwards; a system of street patrol boxes, with recording indicator in police station.

Appliances turning out on first alarm of fire in business section, consist of one steamer, the actual truck, chemical engine and hose reel, all from No. 1 station, and also either a chemical combination or a hose wagon from No. 2, 3, or 4, depending upon location of fire.

### Tests

Pulled box 25 at Government and Johnson streets, S 10, B 25, N 138 Goad, in business section, at 2:40 p.m., without any result, then went to Cormorant and Store streets, S 10, B 25, N 17 Goad, also in business section, and pulled box 61 at 2:47 p.m., which immediately operated the steam whistle at the Victoria-Phoenix Brewery, but did not strike the fire hall gongs or the general alarm bell, but the latter was operated by means of a push button in number 1 fire hall, at 2:48, after the steam whistle had been heard; a hose reel accompanied by 5 men arrived at 2:48½, a chemical engine with 4 men just after, the aerial truck with other men at 2:48 ½, and the chief at 2:49, all from number 1 station, which is about 900 feet from box 61; no steamer arrived, nor any appliances from other than number 1 station, although I had been informed by the chief that a steamer from num-

ber 1, and either a chemical combination or a hose wagon from number 2, 3 or 4 fire halls would respond to every first alarm from the business section; the following work was subsequently done in the neighborhood of boxes 25 and 61, the locations of which have just been explained.

The proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested 24-inch gravity main from Elk lake to said pump, and it appears to me doubtful if 4,000,000 gallons per day could be relied upon and even if it were available the general consumption would probably be increased and take nearly the whole of the proposed new pump for Victoria pumping station in connection with the suggested

## QUESTION OF GOLD RESERVES AND CREDIT

International Finance—Depreciation of Securities—The Danger of Large Loans

Mr. E. H. Holden, M.P., managing director London City and Midland Bank, Limited, read a paper at a recent meeting, in the Law Association rooms, of the Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute, on "The Depreciation of Securities in Relation to Gold." Mr. James H. Simpson (president) occupied the chair.

Commenting on the importance of his subject to the companies which had issued the securities and to the investing public, Mr. Holden said that bankers, being large holders of securities, had been great sufferers in consequence of the depreciation but they had shown a most praiseworthy example by the persistent way in which they had written these down in the balance-sheets to market value, the only sound course to pursue. Every client obtaining accommodation from a bank received it by way of loan, or overdraft, or by the discounting of bills. Speaking generally, and regarding the whole of the banks as one, the loans create the credit with the exception of the gold which came into the country. Simplifying his argument by taking the illustration of an isosceles triangle, Mr. Holden proceeded to say:—"The right side of the triangle represents the loans of the whole of the banks, and the left side represents the credits created by those loans, and the base represents the cash balance on reserve. If, then, you draw a line from the left of the base and equal to the base, you get the cash credits in existence. Every banker must make up his mind by what amounts his credits are liable to be diminished, both in ordinary and extraordinary times, and when he has thus made up his mind he ought to keep that amount of available resources in gold, or in a means of obtaining gold. If the gold base of the triangle cannot be increased, then the danger spot is the loan. The banking system of every country has its triangle, and the principles enunciated above exist in every triangle of every banking system based on gold in the world. That being so, it is clear, generally speaking, that the business of the world is carried on by means of loans, that loans create credits, that the stand-by for the protection of credits is gold, and that therefore gold controls trade." Mr. Holden then explained how a prosperous country, whose gold base has become too small in consequence of a boom in trade, attacks the gold bases of other countries by means of rates of discount. Should the trade of every country increase a little, begins by each country putting up its rate—first, to prevent its gold reserve being diminished; and, secondly, to increase it if possible. But the loan is the danger spot. All bankers know there are private commercial international, and stock exchange loans in every country. They also know the loans of every country should be limited by the gold bases of their triangles. If they be increased too rapidly one class gives way, and it is generally the stock exchange loan, because it is more easily called in than a commercial or international loan. If any country calls in its stock exchange loans a fall in prices takes place and on this happening other stock exchange loans run off automatically because margins are extinguished. A further fall then takes place, and we must remember that investors do not come in on a fall in price to the same extent as they do on a rise.

### Commercial Loans.

There can be no doubt that commercial loans have increased very rapidly during the last few years, and, in my opinion, that increase has been much larger in countries where tariffs are high than in countries where tariffs are low, because high tariffs mean high prices, high prices mean large profits; large profits mean large extensions, and large extensions mean a large increase in loans. That large profits lead to extensions is proved to be true by what we have seen in Lancashire. The large profits in the cot-

ton trade have led to the building of a large number of new mills. That the above is also true, take America as an example. The root cause of the crisis is the large increase of the loans. The bankers have allowed the extensions to overpower them, but the extensions are due to high profits, and the high profits are due to the high prices which are fostered by the tariffs. The same is true of Germany. The same is true of America.

**Loans in America**

are made in two ways—by the ordinary book debit and by a promissory note called by them a commercial bill. A large firm, say, requiring loans issues its commercial bills, which are negotiated by brokers with banks in the city where the business is carried on, and with banks in cities all over the country. The firms issuing these bills have always relied on their renewal in case of necessity. With the crisis on them many bankers have declined renewals because they wish to reduce their loans; hence we find many of these firms going into the receiver's hands—amongst others, the Westinghouse Company, the Pope Manufacturing Company, and the Arnold Printworks of Massachusetts are reported as having sought the protection of the Receiver. Their system of banks or syndicates purchasing stock in banks in order to get control is vicious, and has undoubtedly led to a large increase in loans. German and other Continental bankers make their loans by the ordinary book debit and by the granting of domestic credits. For example a firm in Berlin draws a bill on a bank in Berlin which is discounted by other bankers. This system is an extension of the foreign bill to inland business, and must lead to a large extension of loans for these transactions cannot be regarded otherwise than as loans. German bankers have increased very largely during recent years their "participations." They have of course enlarged their capitals, but instead of using these capitals in purely banking business they have diverted them to a large degree in taking up shares in industrial and other banking concerns, thus adopting to some extent the system in vogue in America. Undoubtedly this system has led to large extensions and to a correspondingly large increase of loans.

### International Loans.

These loans are effected by the Foreign Bill, and they carry the imports and exports of all countries. Almost all imports and exports are financed on borrowed resources. For example, take the commodity cotton. From the time the seed is sown to the time the cloth and yarn are exported the cotton is carried on the loans of the banks of America, of this country, of the Continent, and of the East. International loans of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, United States, Canada, Belgium and Holland have increased approximately £83,000,000; whereas from the point of view of gold reserve, taking the ratio of 15 per cent, the increase should have been £520,000.

### Stock Exchange Loans.

These loans are made by bankers on the security of stocks, bonds and shares. There has been an enormous creation of new issues of this class of security during the period under review, particularly in America and in Germany. Undoubtedly the increased change securities are largely due to the increase both in America and in Europe. This must be so because a greater purchasing power was given to those who obtained additional loans. These increased prices caused the American imports to go from £177,000,000 in 1900 to £245,000,000 in 1905. We and other countries have benefited to the extent of increased exports of commodities and Stock Exchange to America, and when these loans are reduced, as they must be, then prices will fall, imports will be diminished, and our exports will go down. We must not overlook the fact that the gold base of the triangle has been increased by the recent import up to date of about £20,000,000 of gold.

### America's Finance Bill.

The principal imports are going into the United States all the year, while the principal exports are sent out of the country in the latter part of the year. The United States borrow resources through the medium of the Finance Bill until the autumn, when she gets paid for her produce, and when she repays her borrowings on finance bills. This expedient is perfectly legitimate, but in recent years

this bill has been used for a different purpose—namely, to raise funds in Europe to purchase securities in New York, and thus to raise prices; but just as the creation of the bill has caused prices to rise, the sudden curtailment caused prices to fall. To understand another cause for the fall, we must refer to New York's system of national banking. Every national bank in New York is compelled to maintain a reserve of 25 per cent. of its deposits, and these banks have been in the habit of holding the liquid resources of the country banks. Not having a money-market similar to the London money market, they have no alternative but to lend these resources, for which they pay 2 per cent. by way of short loans on the New York Stock Exchange. These resources are liable to be, and are, called back to finance the sowing in spring and the harvesting in the autumn. Having regard to the

### Excessive Overlending

throughout the country, I think the resources of the country banks in New York have been undergoing a reduction for some time. Consequently the loans on the Stock Exchange have been curtailed, and a fall in prices has resulted. When a fall takes place in securities investors sell, margins run off, brokers call for borrowers to take up their securities—many cannot do so—a general fall in prices in America and in Europe. But notwithstanding the fall in prices which we have witnessed in American securities consequent on the calling in of loans in New York, we find the loans of the national banks in September in excess by £75,000,000 of what they were for the corresponding period last year. This, I think, will be explained by the supposition that the loans called in from the Stock Exchange have been re-lent on commercial loans.

### Gilt-edged Securities.

The highest prices which these securities touched was in 1896, when the yield on the market was very small indeed—about £2 10s. to £2 12s. per cent.—so that there was little probability they would go higher. The rise took place in 1894, 1895 and 1896, and the falls have taken place continuously from the latter date. When the bank rate is low—that is, when money is cheap—securities rise; and when the bank rate is high—that is, when money is dear—securities fall. How is it that cheap money means low prices? In explanation, among other reasons, we come again to the question of loans. Stock Exchange loans are increased during a period of cheap money because people buy securities and borrow on them in order to obtain the difference between the yield and the price paid for the loans. Hence holders of gilt-edged securities have suffered more losses than those who held an inferior security with a greater yield, leaving out of course the element of speculation. If prices fall when money is made dear by raising the bank rate, and money is made dear to protect the reserve, then the bank's reserve and prices are connected, and a low reserve means low prices and a high reserve means high prices.

### Bank of England's Reserve.

The gold reserve of the banking department has not been higher than £16,000,000 from 1900 to the present time, while in 1900 it was known to about £12,500,000. The gold is kept in the issue department. The working of this department is regulated by the Act of 1844, passed by Sir Robert Peel for the purpose of preventing an over-issue of bank notes. He stipulated that £11,000,000 of notes should be issued against the Government debt and £3,000,000 against securities, making £14,000,000 really against securities; but that every additional note must be issued against gold. He made a provision that in certain contingencies the notes issued against securities might be increased. Those contingencies have happened in recent years, and are happening at the present time, and as a consequence the notes issued against securities have increased from £14,000,000 to £18,500,000. The total notes issued did not exceed, between 1900 and the present time, an average of £50,000,000. Now, it is not quite evident that if our present system will not permit an average issue of more than £50,000,000 of notes, that every additional note issued against securities diminishes the notes that would be issued against gold, and consequently diminishes the gold itself; and that the increased issue of notes against securities of £4,500,000 since the passing of the Act of 1844

has diminished the gold by that amount? Is it not further evident that there is little risk of an inflated issue of notes under the present system of joint-stock banking, and therefore the reason Sir Robert Peel had for passing this Act does not exist and cannot now exist, and while we require a larger national reserve of gold this Act prevents the increase? How foolish it would be to diminish the water supply of a city with a constantly increasing population, yet this is equivalent to what the Act does for gold. The practically little growth in the banking department Mr. Holden attributed to the straight-jacket which Sir Robert Peel put on the Bank of England by the Act of 1844.

### Increase of Gold Reserve.

In conclusion, Mr. Holden said—The appreciation and depreciation of American securities are due to the increase and contraction of the loans. The depreciation of gilt-edged securities is due to the fall in the Bank of England reserves. If, then, we increase the available gold reserves from £15,000,000 in the banking department and £17,000,000 in the issue department to £45,000,000 in the combined department we obtain a gold ratio of 55 per cent., as against a gold ratio of the Bank of France of 40 per cent. The increased reserve would cause an appreciation in securities and a decrease in the bank rates. It has been urged that the expense of £275,000 per annum which would be incurred by the county in the repayment of the debt is too great but I submit that the cost of this is infinitesimal compared with the loss sustained by the public through the depreciation of securities and the tax imposed on the trade and commerce of the country by the high rates of discount on the low reserve. Touching the

### Joint-stock Banks

there can be no doubt it is their duty to increase their gold reserves and I think it is well known they are doing this, but I should like to suggest, with a view of having a proper compilation of banking statistics, that the Board of Trade should ask all bankers to supply them with balance sheets, showing the amount of specific Bank of England notes, balances with other banks, and balances at Bank of England which compose their reserves, and that the Board of Trade should issue a return showing these and other items of the balance-sheets in totals. If this is done I venture to predict that gold reserves would silently but effectively be increased.

Discussion followed, after which Mr. Holden was cordially thanked for his valuable paper.

### POST CARDS BY THE KAISER

### Plan of European Royalties for Raising Money for Charity.

The Queen Dowager Carola of Saxony, who died a few weeks ago, and the Princess Mathilde, who is 44 and unmarried, originated a few months ago a new way of raising money for charity which is being generally copied in Germany. They designed six colored post cards of scenes in Saxon and German landscapes and placed on sale in Dresden with their signatures as the designers. The proceeds were devoted to the care of consumptives.

Various Princesses have since adopted the plan, and a Dresden newspaper now announces that the Kaiser himself is designing a set of cards which will not only raise money for charity but also demonstrate to the world his ability with pencil and brush. It is rumored that the subjects will be allegorical, dealing with the destiny of the Hohenzollerns and the relations between the people of Germany and the Imperial house.

### Japan's Foreign Trade.

The following figures of Japan's foreign trade express most clearly the great advance which our ally has made commercially in the past forty years, says the Belfast Whig. It is a table of the foreign trade of Japan compiled by Mr. Bonar, the British Consul at Kobe:—

Year.	Value in 1,000,000 Yen.	Imports	Exports
1868	19½	15½	
1878	32	26	
1888	65½	65½	
1898	318	166	
1900	387	253	
1902	371	258	
1903	317	230	
1904	371	315	
1905	488½	321½	
1906	419	424	

The sum of £776 has been raised for the Lochiel monument.

## IN SEARCH OF AN ARCTIC CONTINENT

Interesting Paper by A. H. Garrison Before the Royal Geographical Society

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held at the theatre, Burlington gardens, Sir George Goldie, the president, in the chair, Mr. A. H. Garrison read a paper entitled "In Search of an Arctic Continent." There was a large attendance.

Mr. Garrison in the course of his paper said that in starting on his expedition into the Arctic Ocean he hoped to achieve results which, however incomplete, might be of some service in adding to the knowledge already possessed of the polar regions, says the London Times. He said that his main object in going there was to find out what was in that unknown area which existed to the north of the American continent. After giving an interesting and detailed description of his expeditions into the Arctic Ocean from Herschel Island, across Liverpool Bay, to the Baillie Islands off Cape Bathurst, along the west coast of Banks Land as far as Cape Kellett, he said that the absence of drift wood upon the western shore of Banks Land would seem to indicate a current that was perhaps being diverted on to that shore by other land to the north and west. The little ice he saw while in these waters seemed to indicate land to the north, for if there was nothing but an ice-bound ocean in that direction, it seemed to him that much more ice would come down from this coast during open water with the prevailing north-east and north-west winds. From what he saw of the movement of the ice drifting backwards and forwards, first to the east and then to the west, he concluded this sea was land-locked. All buoys that had been put down or vessels that had been wrecked on the western side of Point Barrow had invariably been accounted for. The buoys had turned up somewhere on the coast of Siberia, the north coast of Iceland, or on the west coast of Greenland; while the ships themselves, or at least some portion of their structure, or some one or more of the loose objects on board, had likewise appeared in the same localities. On the other hand, a ship which carried fifteen men and abundant supplies drifted off in a north-easterly direction from the east side of Port Barrow, and the remnant of that ship had ever since been heard of. The vessel itself, of course, might have been smashed by the ice and sunk; but there were many things on a whaler which could not sink, and which had the ship's name upon them, and he thought it more than probable that some one or other of these would have turned up had it not been intercepted by the supposed land in question. It might have been intercepted by paleoacrylic ice. Again, there were a great number of whales killed off the north of the delta of the Mackenzie; these animals ran from 50ft. to 60ft. in length, and when killed took a long time to sink, and if they did sink, came to the surface again. Some few had drifted on to the coast of North America, in some instances two years after; but none that he had heard of ever drifted on to the coast of Siberia, and not one hundredth part of the number killed were ever heard of again. The whale-fishers seldom cut up the animal, but took only the bone, and the whole carcass was sent adrift in the ocean. In the spring of 1907 he found a whale on the shore that the natives told him had been there for five years. He would go as far as to suppose that if there were no land in the Arctic Ocean, and there was a drift through Lancaster Sound, some of these whales would float on to the western shore of Greenland or east shore of Baffin Land, but he believed that on the eastern side of Banks Land no Bowhead (*Balaena mysticetus*) had ever been found that was killed on the western coast; though a right whale (*Balaena subdolii*) killed on the eastern side (what was called the Greenland whale and which was probably killed on the west side of Greenland) was found drifting in the ocean

north of the Mackenzie river with the harpoons still in it of the Greenland whale fishers. This was a most extraordinary fact, if true, for they knew that vessels had drifted from Melville Island through Lancaster Sound, down the east shore of Baffin Land—the latter being the place where this whale was probably killed. It must have been alive when it came into these waters. The whales disappeared at the end of September, and were not seen until the following spring in any part of the world. Perhaps they went out into open water which existed to the north. The walrus was seen and killed in large numbers on the coast of Siberia and Behring Straits. He believed that one was once seen north of Herschel Island, but none had been seen east of there. He thought that the whale-fishers had been as far north as any one would get with dogs from the American continent. It must not be supposed that the whalers refrained from penetrating into the north because they met with an ice barrier. That was not always the case. They often saw nothing but open water to the north, and if they went far into it, they were cut off by large fields of ice which seemed to come from every direction. He was of the opinion that land would be found to the north of the American continent, as well as an open water space.

The president, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Garrison, expressed regret that Dr. Nansen was unable to be present. He was sure that the meeting would sympathize with him in his domestic affliction.

### DUTY TO EX-PRESIDENTS

Article by Mr. Grover Cleveland Tells What Should Be Done

fair and considerate conduct on the part of our people in their relations with their ex-presidents ought to be made good by a definite and generous provision for all cases alike based upon motives of justice and fairness, and adequate to the situation. The condition is by no means met by the meagre and spasmodic relief occasionally furnished under the guise of military pension or some other pretext, nor would it be best met by making compensation, already accrued or accruing, dependent upon the discharge of senatorial or other official duty. If, in concluding this discussion, a personal word is necessary or permissible, in view of the fact that I am the only man now living who could at this time profit by the ideas I have advocated, I hope my sincerity will not be questioned when I say that I have dealt with the subject without the least thought of personal interest or desire for personal advantage.

I am not in need of aid from the public treasury. I hope and believe that I have provided for myself and those dependent upon me a comfortable maintenance, within the limits of accustomed prudence and economy, and that those to whom I owe the highest earthly duty will not want when I am gone. These conditions have permitted me to treat with the utmost freedom a topic which involves no personal considerations, and only has to do in my mind with conditions that may arise in the future, but are not attached to the ex-president of today; and I am sure that I am actuated only by an ever-present desire that the fairness and sense of justice characteristic of Americanism shall neither fail nor be obscured.

## PIMPLES

"I tried all kinds of blood remedies which failed to do me any good but I have found the right thing at last. I face the full truth about myself. After taking Cascarets they all left. I am continuing the use of them and recommending this to my friends. I feel fine when I rise in the morning and hope to have a chance to recommend Cascarets."

Fred C. Witten, 76 Elm St., Newark, N.J.

## CASCARETS

Best For The Bowels  
CANDY CATHERIC  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sick, Weaken or Grippe, Icc, Sc, Sc, Sc, Never Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 505

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

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## SEEKS INFORMATION ON INTERESTING POINT

Collected Records Do Not Explain Former Name of Cape Breton Island

Any of the Colonist readers from Cape Breton know of the former name of "New Galloway" as applied to that island, are asked to give the public the benefit of his or her knowledge upon the subject. Gilbert M. Sprout of this city, will soon report to the London Galloway association on the subject, which is more particularly referred to in the letter below to the superintendent of the Historical Archives branch, Ottawa. Mr. Sprout states that the high price of \$700 paid recently for a 17-page old pamphlet dealing with this subject indicates the interest which the question creates. He hopes that some individual may possess information on this question which the collected records do not afford. The letter referred to above is as follows:

Victoria, B. C., P. O. Box 425,  
Jan. 17, 1908.

To the Superintendent, Historical Archives Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—A 17-page pamphlet dedicated to Sir William Alexander, grantee of Nova Scotia in 1621, was sold recently in London for the high price of \$700. It was printed in Edinburgh, in 1625, by John Wreytoun, and the title page runs thus:

"Encouragements for such as shall have intention to bee undertakers in the new plantation of Cape Briton, now New Galloway, in America."

The pamphlet was published anonymously but is believed to have been written by Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstone (a son of the Earl of Sutherland), who was created, in 1624, Premier Baronet of the Barons of Nova Scotia.

Only one other copy of this pamphlet has been sold in London, namely, in 1893, which brought \$380. Possibly no other copies exist.

I write as an original member of the long-established "London Galloway Association"—not Galway in Ireland, but the old district, or province, in Southern Scotland, whose people, in the seventeenth century, furthered religious and civil liberty through their sufferings and constancy. The latter is my native place, but its connection with Cape Briton was not known to me until I read the above title page. Can you tell me if the name of "New Galloway," as an appellation substitution for "Cape Briton," ever came into general local use as an official territorial name for the island of Cape Briton or any part of it, and what duration it had?

The above pamphlet is, in some sense, a prospectus, but it refers to "New Galloway" as an existing name in America.

The writer, you will observe, spells "Briton" with an "i," following. I presume the English usage of "Brittany" for "Bretagne." I cannot find when this usage began. The Scottish chronicler and poet, Andrew Wyntoun, who died about 1420, in praising a Galloway worthy, says:

"A better lady than she was name,"  
"In all the Isle of Great Bretagne."  
This, I may add, is historically interesting for two reasons. (1) It has some bearing on the Scotch objection to the modern English habit of using "English" instead of "British" for things Imperial. (2) It suggests that the expression "Great," as applied to "Britain," had its origin, not in the nomenclature of pride, but as a distinction between the more populous habitat in the "Isle of Great Bretagne," and the less important habitat of the branch of the kindred people settled in France. But I must not deviate. "New Galloway" in America is my present concern. The Gordons were a notable family in Galloway, and it is not improbable that many Galloway men accepted the invitation to emigrate to New Galloway (Cape Breton). They may have gravitated towards New England later when settlement in New Galloway was impeded by the troubles with the French, and so the name of "New Galloway" may have tended to disappear. I may mention that the ancestors of the well known General Sprout, in the army of Washington, reached New England from that northern region. These ancestors may have been in the first batch of Sir Robert's settlers from Old Galloway as that was the mother land of the sept. It would be interesting to know if any descendants of these original settlers bearing Galloway names are in modern Cape Breton.

GILBERT MALCOLM SPROUT.—P. S. In Wyntoun's time and later, the vowel "A" in our speech had the broad Italian sound, making, in the above rhyme, "Bertagne" became in France "Bretagne." This latter the English, for their part, adopted in their spelling of the word "Britain," but they pronounce "Britain" as if there were no "i" in the second syllable. Sir Robert Gordon, in the pamphlet, spells Cape "Briton" as the national appellation was then, and has continued to be pronounced. G. M. S.

Calgary's Dominion Fair.—Calgary, Jan. 18.—The Calgary Exhibition company tendered a banquet last night to the board of directors, city council and school trustees, over sixty being present. Manager Richardson, of the Dominion Fair, gave the details of the progress in entries made up to the present time. The prospects for a successful exhibition have far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Although the exhibition dates are nearly six months ahead, the exhibition entries already promise to far exceed in quantity and quality those of any previous year.

Marine Notes.—The Seattle Commercial Club is endeavoring to get the Pacific Coast Steamer Company to change the schedule of the Puget Sound-San Francisco steamers. The Saturday sailing, which conflicts with the steamers of the Alaska-Pacific line, which sail the same day, is not considered as advantageous as if the steamers of the rival lines alternated.

The Norwegian steamer Admiral Borreson, which was so badly strained when she put into Honolulu recently, reported on arrival at Nagasaki a few days ago that her engines and hull were badly damaged.

The agent of marine and fisheries has received information from the captain of the Willam Jolliffe, who has been engaged on this duty, that a similar buoy to the buoy missing from Swiftsure bank has been replaced in position on the bank. The Willam Jolliffe towed a duplicate of the missing aid to navigation from Esquimalt on Thursday.

## GRIEF IN BOYERTOWN

Funerals of Theatre Fire Victims—The Needy People Are Attended to by Relief Committees

Boyertown, Pa., Jan. 18.—This was another day of funerals in Boyertown, the scene of last Monday night's theatre fire, in which 153 persons lost their lives, when sixty funerals took place. The relief committees arranged matters so that three burials were made at one time, thereby insuring enough ministers to conduct the funeral services. Many of the dead were taken to churches, where services were held. The churches were crowded, and as soon as the funeral corteges departed other parties of mourners would enter the edifice. One of the saddest funerals was that of six Moyer girls, three being sisters and the other three cousins. Business houses that have been closed since the disaster occurred opened today, and the relief committee has provided for the needy. All the churches have announced that there will be no regular service tomorrow. The entire day will be given over to the funerals.

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## NEW PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURE OF PULP

Cedar and Fir Mill Refuse Now Being Used Successfully

J. C. W. Stanley, of London, England, has invented a process for the successful utilization of saw and shingle mill refuse, as well as of fir and cedar wood in the manufacture of wood pulp and paper, which give the highest promise of leading to remarkable industrial development at an early date in this province at no great distance from this city. Hitherto it has been utterly impossible to make commercial use of Douglas fir and cedar in the manufacture of chemical wood pulp, owing to their large percentage of resin, pitch, etc., but by the Stanley process the essential oils and resinous constituents of these woods are dissolved in the digester and passing off into solution, makes it easily possible to produce a very high grade of wood pulp.

The cost of producing paper in very large measure, of course, depends upon the cost of the wood used for this purpose, but as over 2,000 tons of waste material, such as short ends, sawdust, slabs, discarded bolts, etc., consisting for the most part of cedar and fir, are now produced weekly by the 29 saw and shingle mills, which are now in active operation on Burrard's Inlet and False Creek at and within six miles of Vancouver, a very large supply of very cheap material is at all times to be found within easy reach.

But apart from the disintegrating process used in this invention, the method of manufacturing finished pulp and paper is fundamentally identical with the processes employed by the ordinary paper mill. The weekly chemical wood pulp capacity of the proposed mill will be: 150 tons of bleached, at a cost of \$28 per ton, and 120 tons of unbleached at a cost of \$24 per ton, with net profits respectively of \$14 and \$10 per ton.

The company is assured of an inexhaustible supply of fir and cedar wood; exclusive of local mill refuse, along Howe Sound at a cost which will not exceed \$3 a cord—a distinct advantage of from \$2 to \$5 a cord over Eastern Canadian manufacturers, and of from \$4 to \$10 per cord over American manufacturers, and in addition, at a merely nominal charge, the company will be able to secure enough unmerchantable standing timber within 30 miles of the mill site to meet all probable demands for half a century to come. It is proposed to complete the pulp mill before work is begun on the finished paper plant, and the entire output can be readily sold either in England, Japan, Australia or the United States. Chemical wood pulp is now selling in England at from \$56 to \$65 for bleached, and from \$48 to \$48 for unbleached, while the New York prices vary from \$44 to \$60; the prices in Japan from \$68 to \$76. And taking the most conservative basis, a net profit of at least 30 per cent. is considered to be beyond all question, while 50 per cent. is not at all impossible in these most favorable conditions.

A strong and influential company, under the style of the British Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, has been formed to utilize Mr. Stanley's remarkable invention and to realize the large profits which this discovery brings within the easy reach of investors in this most attractive enterprise. The mill will be erected in Howe Sound, where a magnificent site of 80 acres has been secured at the entrance of Balneay river, 25 miles from the city of Vancouver, and an option has been taken on an adjoining 80. From 2,000 to 5,000 horsepower will be developed within 1 1/4 to 3 miles distance; and a valuable townsite is in addition projected. The name selected for the new town is Port Mellon. The weekly capacity of the proposed plant will be as follows: 180 tons of high grade No. 1 newspaper at a cost of manufacture of \$22 per ton, and an estimated profit of \$14 per ton and 270 tons of manila wrapping and other papers, at a cost of manufacture of \$32 per ton and an estimated profit of \$16 per ton. The pulp plant will cost approximately \$175,000, and a ground wood pulp division, some \$60,000 more, while the complete plant for the manufacture of 450 tons of news and other paper per week will entail an additional expenditure of about \$275,000.

The company's authorized capital is \$1,000,000, subscribed capital, \$500,000, and 300,000 shares of 7 p. c. preferred stock is now offered to the general public on the following terms: The first 100,000 at \$1 per share; each 100 shares carrying a bonus of 25 shares; the second 100,000 at \$1 per share, with 15 shares per 100 shares as a bonus; and the third 100,000 at \$1 per share, with 10 shares per 100 shares as a bonus. The balance of the stock will be sold at par, or at a price to be determined upon by the board of directors. The million shares are divided into 600,000 preferred and 400,000 common, and after 7 p. c. has been paid on the preferred, both stocks will participate equally. Harman & Punnett, Cor. Government and Yates streets, are the local agents.

A demonstration plant is in practical and successful operation at 313 Cordova street, Vancouver. Traced by Scotland Yard.—Merced, Cal., Jan. 18.—A Scotland Yard detective is here to aid in the investigation of the two men who are accused of having committed a \$200,000 jewelry robbery in London nearly five years ago. The accused men, it is said, waived extradition and expressed a willingness to return to London at once. It is reported that the detective and his prisoners left for New York Sunday.

Observations of Eclipses.

Auckland, N. Z., Jan. 18.—The observations at Flinders Island on Jan. 3 of the eclipse of the sun by a number of American scientists, headed by W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, was only partially successful owing to rain. Most of the instruments were wet, but they worked perfectly, and the results then attained were a success. The Sun was covered with the corona with gratifying success. The form of the corona was about the same as that observed in India in 1888.

Temperance in Alberta.

Calgary, Jan. 18.—The Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform Association at a meeting held at Edmonton waited upon the Alberta government with a petition for certain amendments to the liquor license act of the province. Following are some of the amendments asked for by the association: That barrooms shall be closed at seven o'clock every evening. The local option be voted on in every municipality instead of every licensed district. That no females be sold liquor from the bar. The southern states are not along in their fight for prohibition.

The past and present members of the County Down Staghounds have presented Mr. George Woodman with a purse of sovereigns.

## Liberals Lose Seat

Newton Abbott, Eng., Jan. 18.—The Liberals today suffered a reverse by the election of Capt. Morrison Bell, the Unionist candidate for parliament, in the Ashburton division of Devon. The defeated Liberal candidate is C. R. Buxton. This result was a surprise. Capt. Morrison Bell polled 6,191 votes, while Mr. Buxton secured 4,632.

## Calgary Fair Buildings

Calgary, Jan. 18.—Contracts were let today for twelve large addition buildings for the Dominion fair, which is to be held here from June 29 to July 9. This fair will be the largest western Canada has ever held, and is receiving the active support not only of the western provinces, but those of the east as well.

## Boston & Maine Road

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—A bill filed with the clerk of the house today makes it unlawful for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad company to control or attempt to control the Boston & Maine railway, or to be in any way financially interested in any of its stock. The bill directs the New Haven road, if it now directly or indirectly owns or has financial interests in any stock of the Boston & Maine railroad to terminate such ownership before July 1, 1909.

## Engine Men Killed

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 18.—As the result of a head-on collision at Cameron, 54 miles south of Raleigh, between a Seaboard Air Line freight and the northbound fast passenger train, No. 84, today, two men were killed and twenty injured, none seriously. Engineer E. H. Vaughan and Hemp Townsend, a negro fireman, both of the passenger train, were killed. The collision is attributed to trouble with the air brakes on the extra freight train, and to complicated train orders, with no blame to the train dispatcher.

At the Ulster Winter Assizes John Johnston, a sweep, was acquitted of the charge of murdering his mother-in-law, Lucy Osborne, at Dromore, County Down.

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The Progressives will hold a general meeting tomorrow, at which Count Okuma, leader of the opposition, is expected to make an address. It is reported that the meeting will probably adopt a lengthy manifesto severely criticizing the government on its financial and diplomatic policy and its home politics generally.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—A London cable says: "The news that Japan and Canada have come to a friendly agreement over the immigration question gives general satisfaction here."

The Globe says: "Canada's quite satisfactory settlement cannot but be welcomed by the whole empire."

There is, however, some uneasiness,

to which the Imperial Westminster Gazette gives expression, at the news from Victoria that the first act of the British Columbia legislature is to be a measure restricting Asiatic immigration under drastic provisions similar to those of the Natal act. "The last thing the Canadian friends of British subjects here wish to see is a constitutional deadlock in Canada on so inflammable a question as the racial problem. Compulsory registration and the thumb-marking of Orientals is creating trouble enough in South Africa, and seeing that the British industry is now refused to veto the Natal act, it is difficult to see how the Dominion ministry can veto it in British Columbia."

Paris, Jan. 18.—Baron Kurlow, the Japanese ambassador to France, who

is awaiting instructions from the home office.

Mr. J. J. Kelly, local government inspector, held an enquiry into the new scheme of the Ennis District Council, under the Laborers Acts, at the Ennis Union Board room.

The scheme was an extensive one, embracing 257 new cottages and 552 additional allotments, the total cost being £53,49

# Music and Drama

## "The Gingerbread Man" Tomorrow

It is only fair that the sterner sex should be given a chance no matter what the particular business in hand. As a rule, for years past, the domain of musical comedy, or at least a large section, has been given over to the "girl," from capital A to capital Z the dictionary has been ransacked to find adjectives qualifying the "girl" in some of her numerous incarnations.

Now comes the change. A new work of this school will be presented at Victoria theatre tomorrow night that bears the curious, and from the comedy standpoint, now unpromising name of "The Gingerbread Man." It is the work of Frederic Ranken and A. Baldwin Sloane, both with much standing to their credit in the annals of light and pleasant entertainment.

In the story of the work it is said to hold much better together than the majority of its class, although dealing altogether with the realms and creatures of imagination. Kris Kringle is prominent in the proceeding, as are Little Jack Horner, Margery Daw, Simple Simon, and other interesting individuals who step out of the story book into flesh and being. Of course such personages need special territory for their exploitations, and this has been furnished in providing Santa Claus Land, Pastryland, and the Aeriel Sugar Palace, all locations calculated to stir the scenic painter's fancy.

The sugar palace recalls that an important part of the plot is where

of a broken down actor in distress. Paul Stephens, one-legged acrobat, has a tumbling and balancing turn that is said to be ahead of many that have been given by artists with two legs.

His work with a 14-foot pole is a marvel of balancing and he also gives a clever exhibition on the slack wire.

Thus Glenroy and Marie Russell will present their comedy sketch, "At Casey's Reception," introducing singing, dancing and character changes.

Joe Byron and May Blanche have a comedy playlet, "Matrimonial Sweats in Family Jars." Thos. J. Price will sing the illustrated song, "The Heart You Lost in Maryland, You'll Find in Tennessee."

New moving pictures are exhibited,

"For Peace or War," and the orchestra under the direction of Prof. Magel will

play as an overture, "The Silver Chimes of Chamboun," piano solo with orchestra by Bendel.

## Pantages Theatre

For the Johnson street house, a novel and attractive booking has been made for the coming week and one that will compare favorably with those of the past week. Heading the list is Sherman's Troupe of Trained Dogs, the largest, best and most complete group of performing dogs now on exhibition. The "Hippodrome Circus" as introduced by Mr. Sheddman is an interesting feature in connection with this act; another attraction for next week is Dan J. Harrington, the phenomenal ventriloquist, without doubt the most clever in this partic-

quartette by Messrs. Redman, Kinald, J. Morrison and R. Morrison, and songs grave and gay from the veteran Mr. J. G. Brown, with Mrs. Lewis Hall as accompanist, completes a programme hard to equal, let alone excel, anywhere. Scotchmen and their friends should bear this affair in mind. \*\*\*

## Herbert Witherspoon, Basso

Herbert Witherspoon, who comes to this city on Jan. 27, for the Victoria Musical Society's second concert, at the Victoria theatre, is a bass singer with an agreeable, flexible and extensive voice, and possesses that which is even more essential to success, intelligence, good taste and correct feeling.

Witherspoon is perhaps more of a cosmopolitan in art than any other American singer—at least, any male American singer before the public. His perfect artistic mastery and the intensity and versatility of his dramatic force, give him a position at the head of all of the American male singers of today.

Mr. Witherspoon has a well-defined knowledge of the value of consonants, and their uses in rounding out phrases, and the production of fine dramatic effect. His diction is perfect and his enunciation clear and distinct; every word he sings is perfectly understood, whether to be English, German or French; he has dramatic instinct; thorough mastery of the effect of the various tone colors, and his facial expression clearly indicates the thought

of his love for Poland and the Poles. His hero is Frederick Chopin; his ideal, a brilliant salon, such as Chopin had at his rooms in the Chaussee d'Antin, where great Meyerbeer leaned on the piano, and Lamartine and Alfred de Musset drew inspiration from his poignant themes, while George Sand, from a sofa in the corner, made mental notes of the scene for her novels. Paderewski plans to erect a magnificent monument in Warsaw to Chopin's memory, and every cent of the cost will be defrayed by the fees which the maestro charges applicants for autographs.

Paderewski takes many journeys to his magnificent Polish estate at Kosna, a long journey by way of Tyrol, Vienna and Cracow; but he is injured to death in the train through his history of the Times is recalled, relating to the noted Irish leader Charles Stewart Parnell, out of which the paper emerged with a seriously impaired reputation.

In the course of the spring of 1887 the Times had begun publishing a series

of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," in which strong charges were brought against the leader of the Irish Nationalist party, with great detail of circumstance and accusation. Some of the charges had some foundation in fact, some were grossly exaggerated, and some again were merely the colorable fictions of political prepossession, pronounced to be not proven by the special commission which ultimately inquired into them. In brief, Parnell and his colleagues were charged by the Times with conniving at the commission of crime and outrage in Ireland.

One of the articles, which appeared in April 1887, was accompanied by the fac-simile of a letter purporting to be signed but not written by Mr. Parnell, in which he apologized for his attitude in the Phoenix Park murders—the killing at Dublin of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke—and especially excused the murder of the latter.

The letter was a carefully worded

and strong defense of his actions, and was signed by the editor of the Times, Mr. W. H. Smith, and others.

Mr. Parnell was charged with being

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Mr.

## Kinetic Energy

Kinetic is a good word. It means "power to make things go." A fat bank account, a rock on the edge of a hill, a barrel of gunpowder, and SCOTT'S EMULSION all contain "kinetic energy," so the professor tells us. Power is stored up in

## Scott's Emulsion

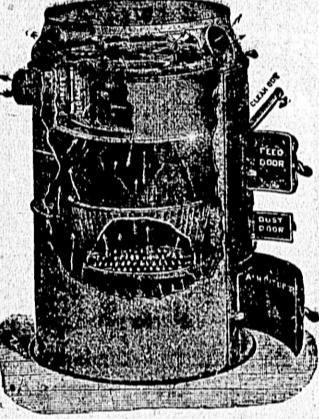
This force let loose in the system of the consumptive gives him the strength to take on new flesh. It is a powerful flesh-producer.

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.



Twelve Stories of Solid Comfort  
2nd. Avenue near Seneca St.

RATES \$1.00 UP



To Have Real Comfort Let Us Install a

## Gurney Oxford Warm Air Furnace

in Your Home

## John Colbert

1008 BROAD STREET  
Pemberton Block



THE ORIGINAL BRAND  
AND  
THE ONLY GINGER ALE  
WORTHY OF THE NAME

## BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN

D. H. BAILE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

Elford St. Phone 1140

R. HETHERINGTON, Contractor and Builder.

1153 Burdette Ave., Phone B1429  
I have for sale a modern seven-roomed house on Hilda street. Will take as part payment a lot in good location. I also have a number of choice building lots on Hilda street and Chester avenue. Also Scorsby St., Queen's avenue and Third street, where I will erect residences to suit purchasers, costing from \$2,000.00 to \$6,000.00, including lots, and will sell on easy terms, arranging monthly payments.

Why pay rent when you can own your own home?

## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Blacksmiths ..... 2nd and 3rd Tuesday  
Boilermakers ..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday  
Boilermakers' Helpers ..... 1st and 3rd Th  
Bricklayers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday  
Bartenders ..... 1st and 3rd Sunday  
Carpenters ..... Alternated Wednesdays  
Chamfers ..... 1st Friday  
Cabinet Workers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Garnet Workers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Laborers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Leather Workers ..... 4th Thursday  
Laundry Workers ..... 1st and 3rd Tuesday  
Linenmen ..... Every Monday  
Letter Carriers ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday  
Machinists ..... 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Moulders ..... 1st Sunday in Quarter  
Musicians ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Painters ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Printing Pressmen ..... 1st and 3rd Friday  
Shipwrights ..... End of month  
Stonemasons ..... 2nd Thursday  
Street Railway Employees ..... 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 2 p.m.  
Stenotypers ..... Monthly  
Tailors ..... Last Monday  
Typographical ..... Last Sunday  
T and L Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday  
Waiters ..... \*

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

### Going to Work.

Goin' to work seems kind o' rough; Pears like you ain't had rest enough. Get to wishin' you surely do, That life was loafin' the whole year through; An' you feel that the factory whist's shrill. But scares you before you've had sleep enough. I tell you, goin' to work is rough!

But after the mills shut down awhile An' the neighbors kind o' forget to smile, An' the town gets quiet an' givin'-like, And folks talk nothin' exceptin' strike. The greatest comfort a fellow knows Comes when that good old whistle blows. He takes his tools an' gets in line; I tell you, goin' to work is fine!

—Washington Star.

Oregon has a ten hour workday law for women.

There are said to be 125,000 men out of work in New York city.

The new wage schedule arranged by the steamship owners of Puget Sound has gone into effect.

The Metropolitan Railway has inaugurated a pension scheme for its employees.

Every member of the London police force will have his pay increased six per cent.

The Indian railway strike has terminated, many of the men resuming duty.

Probably the most remarkable trade union in the world is one in the south of France, formed by beggars for the suppression of unqualified practice.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Illinois Central Railroad company employees have been dropped from the payroll on account of the financial situation.

Northumberland, Eng., miners are practically unanimous in supporting the proposal to restrict working at all pits throughout the federation area to five days a week.

Branch councils of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of Great Britain are maintained in Scotland, Australia, South Africa, Canada and the United States. Since the formation of the society \$32,000,000 has been paid in benefits to its members.

Two new unions of sawmill and logging hands have been organized at Swanton, Cal., and Everett, Wash., and improved wages and better conditions of employment have been secured in several mills and camps.

New unions of freight handlers have been formed in Milwaukee, Calgary, Alberta, Halifax, N.S. and Boston, and a general improvement in wages for about 70 per cent. of members has been secured.

The extension of the E. & N. Railway between Wellington and Nanose Bay will soon be commenced. Some 500 or 600 men will be employed in this work, which will bring up the total number of men employed on the extension of the road to nearly 1,200.

About six hundred employees of Thomas Davidson, manufacturing enamel and tinware, Montreal, struck work last week because of a reduction of ten per cent. in wages. They have since gone back to work on the understanding that the old rate of wages will be restored when the financial depression is over.

The Street Railway Employees' annual concert and dance will be held in the A.O.U.W. Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11. The success of these annual dances given by the Electric Railway employees has always been very gratifying to the hosts as well as those who have attended them, and it is the determination of the various committees to surpass all past years this time.

Thoroughly trained and highly skilled railroad mechanics, foremen, mechanical engineers and draughtsmen are now being turned out in Pittsburgh, Pa., by the school for apprentices, established and maintained by the New York Central Lines at McKees Rocks.

In a recent interview with a committee of the Washington, D.C. Plate Printers' Union, Speaker Cannon emphasized his belief in organization, but as strongly stated his opposition to any attempt of a trade organization to arbitrarily control the votes of its men.

The amended Factory and Workshops Act of England limits the hours of women working in laundries to sixty hours per week and provides for the inspection of manual labor in charitable and reformatory institutions. In the future a court may release a prisoner on probation, furnishing him with a statement of the conditions which he must observe while at liberty.

As a result of arbitration, the Grand Trunk telegraphers who are now receiving a minimum wage will get an increase of ten per cent. Those re-

ceiving the maximum will have distributed amongst them annually a grant of \$10,000. Abnormal Sunday work will be paid for at extra rates.

The Minister of Public Works of Alberta has announced that the Workmen's Compensation Act to be introduced at the coming session will include all workmen. It was thought it would only apply to the miners.

The following officers for the Trades and Labor Council have been elected for the ensuing term:

- President, J. C. Watterson;
- Vice-President, W. McKay;
- Secretary, C. Sturz;
- Treasurer, A. E. Greenwood;
- Executive Committee, Messrs. McKay, Fraser and Gilligan.

There is a strange departure in the struggle between capital and labor in France. Retail trade has practically elected to stand on the side of labor.

The Retailers' Federation, which numbers 325,000 members, announces its alliance with the National Federation of Workmen, which numbers 188,000 members. The motto of the amalgamation is to be conciliation and arbitration.

The recent strike of the telegraph operators cost the union nearly \$200,000, according to a report that has been published by Secretary Wesley Russell of the labor organization. The strike lasted from Aug. 8 until Nov. 9. A total of \$96,332 was paid out in strike benefits by the national office of the union. To this must be added an estimated total of \$100,000 for strike benefits disbursed by the various local unions. Of the total distributed by the national office \$24,099 went to Chicago local.

**Going to Work.**

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As a result of arbitration, the Grand Trunk telegraphers who are now receiving a minimum wage will get an increase of ten per cent. Those re-

plasterer 4 cents, a bookmaker 24 cents, and a laborer 20 cents. The hours of labor in Japan are uncontrollable by law, and the condition of the workers is pitiable in the extreme. On this point we quote the following: "There are no laws regulating the hours of labor. In some cases, as on railways, twenty-four consecutive hours are the rule."

The short career of the woman auto-car drivers in Berlin already has come to an end. Frau Pappa, the only woman who has a license to drive an automobile, retired because she did not possess sufficient endurance to withstand the hours required in such service. They also failed to come up to the police requirements. The cab company shows no disposition to engage any more women, and the experiment can be considered as having resulted in a failure.

A case of interest to union labor men came up in the county court last week on an application to have certain defendants stricken from complaint. The action as originally brought is Laurence Graham vs. Bricklayers and Masons International Union of America, the Bricklayers and Masons local union No. 2, of Victoria, R. P. Knott, corresponding secretary, Edward Short, president, Albert Pike, financial secretary and H. D. Jones, treasurer. The case for the plaintiff, who is an ex-president of the Calgary local union, in his complaint as filed, is that the defendants conspired and wrote a letter to contractor named Botheur, for whom he was working at the rate of \$5 a day, with the result that he was discharged. He also claims that the defendants have succeeded in preventing his getting any work since. He asks for an injunction to prevent further alleged conspiracies, and for damages to the extent of \$500. The case has not yet come to trial on its merits, the application last week being made on the ground that the American union could not be sued here as it was not a corporation, or individual or legal entity of any kind existing or doing business within the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Robertson also argued that the local union was a body not known to the law and which could not be sued as a union. His contention was sustained by Judge Lampman so far as the American union is concerned. As to the local union the court held it must be sued in the person of a number of representative members, and it is understood that three of the local executive will be made defendants and the complaint altered accordingly.

**WOLVES RANCHERS' TERROR**

**Numbers Increasing in Texas.—Efforts to Protect Stock and Persons**

The rascals of this section are making a desperate effort to eradicate the wolves which infest their pastures. Notwithstanding the fight which has been waged against them for many years their numbers show an annual increase. They seem to thrive with the setting up of the country. They are not only a menace to the live stock but of late years rabies has spread among them to an extent that is alarming.

Many instances are known of the victim of one of these animals dying of hydrophobia. Since the establishment of a state hydrophobia institute at Austin three years ago, more than a hundred persons have gone there for treatment for mad wolf bites. The wolves are of the coyote species. They stalk around at night and kill young calves and make away with lambs and kids. The last legislature passed a scalp bounty law which carried an appropriation of \$100,000 to pay for the scalps of coyotes and other wild animals which cause serious losses to the stockmen. Governor Campbell vetoed the measure. Many of the ranchmen have hunters constantly employed to kill the wolves, wildcats and other depredating wild animals. This method of eradication is slow and very expensive.

A few years ago Clement Bonterant, an Englishman, purchased a ranch west of Waco. He soon found that the coyotes were carrying off most of his calves and lambs. He employed Mexican to capture half a dozen coyotes alive. He placed a sheep bell upon each of these coyotes and turned them loose upon his ranch. It was Mr. Bonterant's theory that the belled coyotes would frighten away all the other coyotes on the place. Instead, the balled coyotes attracted other coyotes to them, and in a few days each balled coyote had a big flock of followers, and these hordes of animals were playing havoc more than ever before. After many efforts the balled coyotes were recaptured and the bells removed from their necks.

Mr. Bonterant then tried the experiment of capturing a number of the coyotes alive and placing them in a pen with many dogs which he had brought from San Antonio for that special purpose. The coyotes soon contracted the mange and were turned loose. That experiment worked with better success than the one he first tried. Nearly every coyote in southwest Texas is now afflicted with the mange.

Mad wolves are such a menace to this section that many ranchmen have built corrals around their homes as a means of protection for their wives and children against the attack by the animals. When afflicted with the mange they do not hesitate to enter the open door of a house or go boldly into a camp where men are sleeping and attack whomsoever it happens to run across. A few days ago a party of deer hunters were sitting around a camp fire over on the Nueces river. The night was dark and the air chilly. The men were enjoying the comforts of camp life when they suddenly heard the growl of a coyote and before anyone could grab up a gun the animal walked into the circle of light and passed squarely through the flames and coils of the fire. It then turned and started toward one of the hunters. Before the mad animal could get to him the man managed to get hold of his gun and killed it.

The coyote, when suffering from hydrophobia, will attack and bite full grown cattle. The bite produces rabies in the cattle and the losses of live stock from this cause are considerable. It is very dangerous to enter a pasture where there are cattle which are suffering from hydrophobia. The animal charge everything in sight.

Tom Hubbard had a gang of Mexicans at work constructing a water hole, or 'tank' as they are called, on a ranch near here recently. The laborers lived in an open camp and had taken no precautions to prevent attacks from mad wolves. One night they were laying asleep upon the ground around the camp fire when one of the mad wolves made its appearance among them. Two of them were sent to the State Hydrophobia Institute, where they were treated, the other Mexican refused to take the treatment, and on the ninth day after being bitten, died.

—Encinal Correspondent, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## CANADA IS NO LAND OF CITIES

There is Work on the Land for Those Who Will Take It

London, Jan. 8.—Writing in the Daily Chronicle, Mrs. George Cran says: In a recent issue of your paper appeared a column headed the "Emigrants' Bitter Cry," which set forth with some statistical bombast the lamentable condition of "thousands of skilled but unemployed men in the towns and industrial centres" of Canada. Such an article is calculated to thoroughly depress the potential emigrant, who may, in fact, be perfectly well qualified to follow in the footsteps of those before him who have gone to Canada and succeeded in laying the foundations of large fortunes.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

## BANK STATEMENT HELPS STOCK PRICES

Reading and Northern Pacific  
Favored by Active Speculators

New York, Jan. 18.—The stock market counted on a strong bank statement today, although the return was not published until after the close of the market, in accordance with the rule made permanent last fall. This expectation was the principal sustaining force to prices. The most serious obstacle to the advance was the heavy tone of American Smelting, which was heavily sold, while prices elsewhere were advancing.

Reading was the feature of strength. Speculative support for the stock was encouraged by the announcement of the agreement of the Department of Justice to refrain from enforcing penalties against coal-carrying railroads under the new law which goes into force on May 1, pending a judicial decision on the constitutionality of the law. This law forbids railroads to own commodities which make up their traffic, and compliance with it by May 1 threatened serious embarrassment to the coal roads which own coal mines.

The United States Steel stocks were strong, also, with notable sympathetic effect on sentiment, owing to the influences drawn of improved conditions in the trade. Improved collections are reported by the mercantile agencies' weekly reviews.

Realizing was on a par, side by side, with the new buying, notably in Northern Pacific, and the gains were not fully held at the last.

A gain of upwards of \$26,000,000 in cash holdings reported by the banks is a revelation of the extent to which hoarded funds are rushing back into banking deposits. The loaning power of the New York banks is thus expanded upwards of \$100,000,000.

United States' 2's registered declined a half, the coupons 3's and the 3's a half per cent. on call during the week.

Close—Prime mercantile paper, 6½ to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange, steady at 486.65 to 486.75 for demand, and at 482.75 to 483.60 for day bills. Commercial bills, 484.25. Bar silver, 55½; Mexican dollars, 44. Government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, steady. Exchanges, \$301,368,222; balances, \$12,301,841. For the week—exchanges, \$1,170,084,274; balances, \$293,436,012.

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson,  
New York, Jan. 18, 1908.

Open, High, Low, Close.  
Amal. Copper . . . . . 51½ 53 51½ 52½  
Am. Car. Fly. . . . . 32 32½ 32 32  
Am. Cot. Oil. . . . . 33 34½ 33½ 33½  
Ait. Loco. . . . . 42 42½ 42 42  
Am. Smelters . . . . . 73 73½ 70½ 71½  
do pfd. . . . . 92 92 92 93  
C. & F. and I. . . . . 9½ 10½ 9½ 10½  
Am. Sugar . . . . . 114 115½ 113½ 114½  
Atchison . . . . . 73½ 74½ 73½ 74½  
do pfd. . . . . 87 87 87 87  
B. and O. . . . . 89½ 89½ 89½ 89½  
do pfd. . . . . 88 88 87½ 88  
B. R. T. . . . . 46½ 47½ 46½ 46½  
C. P. R. . . . . 15½ 15½ 15½ 15½  
do rights . . . . . 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½  
Cent. Leather . . . . . 18½ 18½ 18½ 18½  
C. and G. . . . . 31½ 32 31½ 31½  
C. G. W. . . . . 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½  
C. M. and S. P. . . . . 117½ 117½ 117½ 117½  
C. T. and T. . . . . 5 5 5 5  
do pfd. . . . . 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½  
Erie . . . . . 15½ 16½ 15½ 16½  
Gt. Nor. pfd. . . . . 125½ 126½ 125½ 126  
Int. Paper . . . . . 10 9½ 9½ 9½  
M. S. P. S. M. . . . . 91 90 90 90  
do pfd. . . . . 130 130 130 130  
Mo. Pac. . . . . 44 44 43½ 44  
Nor. Pac. . . . . 129½ 129½ 127½ 127½  
N. Y. Cent. . . . . 101½ 102 101½ 101½  
N. and W. . . . . 68 69 67½ 69  
do pfd. . . . . 78 78 78 78  
O. and W. . . . . 25½ 26 25½ 25½  
Penna. . . . . 116½ 116½ 116½ 116½  
People's Gas . . . . . 87½ 88½ 87½ 87½  
Pr. Steel Car . . . . . 22½ 22½ 22½ 22½  
Reading . . . . . 110½ 111 109½ 110½  
Rock Island . . . . . 14½ 14½ 14½ 14½  
do pfd. . . . . 28½ 28½ 28½ 28½  
So. Pac. . . . . 76½ 77½ 76½ 77½  
Soc. Ry. . . . . 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½  
do pfd. . . . . 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½  
Union Pac. . . . . 127½ 128½ 127½ 127½  
do pfd. . . . . 82 82 82 82  
U. S. Steel . . . . . 30½ 31½ 30½ 30½  
do pfd. . . . . 94½ 95½ 94½ 94½  
Wabash . . . . . 94½ 95½ 94½ 94½  
do pfd. . . . . 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½  
West. Coast . . . . . 16 16 15½ 16  
do pfd. . . . . 42 42 41½ 42  
West. Union . . . . . 60 60 59½ 59½  
Total sales, 497,600 shares.  
Money 3 per cent.

Harvard University is the residuary legatee under the will of Frederick Sheldon, of Newport, R.I., who leaves an estate of several hundred thousand dollars.

The reduction in the bank rate caused market discounts to weaken to 4½ per cent.

The market confidently anticipated that the bank rate would reach 4 per cent. in the near future, owing to the increasing strength in the bank reserve, and the improvement of conditions in money centers.

## CASH FLOWING IN

Great Increase in Holdings of New York Banks Shown by Weekly Statement

New York, Jan. 18.—A tremendous flow of cash from the banks throughout the country to the New York City banks was indicated today by the bank statement, which shows an increase of \$20,185,800 in the amount of cash held by the New York clearing house institutions. This increase is believed to approach within a few millions the largest increase ever recorded in a single week in this city. Financiers declared that it showed clearly that the interior banks were entitled to a large share of the holdings from home discounts will be seen. And it is almost a certainty that the returns from the call loans outside and inside of Canada will be somewhat less. Perhaps, too, there may be an increase in the surplus reserve of the deficit which had long existed. In consequence the interior banks are sending their surplus cash to New York, where it found employment not only in the stock market but in financing at least one large bond issue by the New York Central and Hudson River railway.

An increase in the surplus reserve this week of \$16,551,425, bringing the surplus to \$22,635,475, shows that the position of the banks is greatly strengthened over last week, notwithstanding the renewed activity in the stock market and the increased loans incident thereto.

The other items in the bank statement show: Loans increase, \$2,528,100; deposits increase, \$38,257,500; circulation decrease, \$1,384,000; legal expenses, \$3,891,100; specie increase, \$23,294,700; reserve increase, \$26,185,800; reserve required increase, \$6,634,375; surplus increase, \$16,551,425; ex-U. S. deposit increase, \$16,265,025.

## Bank Statement.

New York, Jan. 18.—Reserves, increase . . . . . \$16,551,425  
Reserves less U. S. Inc. . . . . 16,265,025  
Loans, increase . . . . . 9,528,100  
Specie, increase . . . . . 22,294,700  
Legals, increase . . . . . 3,891,000  
Deposits, increase . . . . . 38,537,500  
Circulation, decrease . . . . . 1,384,900

## CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson,  
Chicago, Jan. 18, 1908.  
Open, High, Low, Close.

Wheat No. 2 . . . . . 104½ 104½ 102 102½  
July . . . . . 98½ 99½ 97½ 97½  
Corn No. 2 . . . . . 60½ 63½ 60 60  
July . . . . . 59½ 59½ 58½ 58½  
Oats No. 2 . . . . . 52½ 52½ 52½ 52½  
July . . . . . 45½ 45½ 45½ 45½  
Pork . . . . . 12.77 12.85 12.77 12.77  
May . . . . . 13.35 13.37 13.27 13.27  
Liverpool Wheat . . . . . 7s. 9½d. 7s. 9½d.

## VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Temporary Trading Stock.  
Bid. Asked.

Alberta Coal and Coke Co. . . . . 27 34  
B. C. Copper Co. . . . . 5.15 6.00  
Burton Saw Works . . . . . 115 125  
Canadian Can. S. and R. . . . . 70.00 90.00  
Caribou Camp McKinney . . . . . 1½ 1½  
Imperial Copper . . . . . 1.90 2.50  
Granby . . . . . 80.00 100  
Int. Coal and Coke Co. . . . . 80 87  
Imperial Trust Co. . . . . 105  
Portland Canal . . . . . 27  
Rambler Caribou . . . . . 24 26  
Sullivan . . . . . 5½ 6  
Western Corporation . . . . . 75.60  
Western Oil Co. . . . . 1.00

## COURT D'ALENE STOCKS.

Bid. Asked.

Alameda . . . . . 3¾ 4  
Charles Dickens . . . . . 9 11  
Gertie . . . . . 2¾ 3½  
Humming Bird . . . . . 7  
Idora . . . . . 4  
Missoula Copper . . . . . 6 8  
Nabob . . . . . 1½ 2½  
O. K. Con. . . . . 1½ 2½  
Paul Paul . . . . . 5½ 6½  
Pax . . . . . 3½ 3½  
Snow Storm . . . . . 1½ 2½  
Stewart . . . . . 70 70  
Tumaria and Chesapeake . . . . . 50 80  
Wonder . . . . . 1½ 2  
Sales—20 B. C. Copper at \$25.25.

(a) For half year.

(b) For the year.

(c) For the half year.

(d) For the year.

(e) For the half year.

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K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

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HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

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SEWER PIPE, Field tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd. corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson, 50 Discovery street, I am now prepared to let the horses, carriages, blacksmithing and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeling horses with corsets, quarter corks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. I. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

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WANTED—Two or three boarders in private home; every comfort and convenience; married couple preferred. S21 Colonist. J14

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LOST—On evening of the 15th inst. amethyst necklace. Return to box 931 Colonist. Reward. J19

#### STRAYED

ON BEACON HILL, close to hotel just built, wire-haired fox terrier bitch, purplish 8 months, black and tan markings on head. Return to Roccabella. Reward. J18

#### STRAYED

—TWO cows, branded E. B. on right hip, right ear split, one red with ends of horns cut off, half Jersey, black and white, last seen at Glen lake. Party seeing same please tie up. Notify E. Edwards, Millstream, care D. Campbell. J14

#### LOST

—PEARL crescent brooch. Apply leave at Box 638, Colonist. J1

#### LOST

—Lady's hand-satchel, on Humboldt street opposite B. C. Paint Works, containing \$5 and 50¢ silver. Reward at Colonist office. J31

#### TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Two furnished bedrooms, near Parliament buildings. House modern. Gentlemen desired. 331 Michigan St. 194, Colonist. J19

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TO LET—Furnished rooms, inquire at No. 734 Humboldt St., or 521 Simcoe St., or telephone A1338. J19

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TO LET—Furnished rooms; few minutes from post office. 634 Rupert St. J18

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TO LET—Furnished rooms, centrally located. Close in. 949 Fort St. J18

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TO LET—Strong, sound horse, 14 hands. Apply Rectory, Esquimalt. J18

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Do it now.

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Boys prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, the Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, school building, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.  
Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline and Moral Training.  
The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 6, 1908.  
Apply Head Master. Phone 62.

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Excellent accommodation for  
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Wish to inform their numerous  
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The latest old and new styles in

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Copied from designs that were in  
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We also carry Lime, Cement,  
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ciding.

The Earl of Dunraven has purchas-  
ed a very fine collection of old Irish  
ornaments and weapons, most of which  
have been found in County Limerick.  
The collection includes the Clonmac-  
noise brooch, the Kilmallock brooch,  
a bronze pot, said to be one of the old-  
est in Europe; four bronze swords, a  
rare gold collar, fibula, spiral armlets  
of gold, also several ancient "Celts,"  
spears, daggers, etc.

R. H. Kneehaw lectures at 175 Chat-  
ham St., near Cook St., at 7:30 p.m.  
Subject, "Winwood Reade's Surprise."  
All are welcome to these meetings.

**Spiritualism**

Mr. H. E. Howes, late of England,  
will lecture under the auspices of the  
Psychic Research Society in hall No. 2,

Christians

A.O.U.W. Building, Hall 1, Yates St.,  
lecture tonight at 7. Subject, "The  
Religious Faith of the Patriarchs." All  
are welcome.

**Evangelistic Services**

In Spring-Ridge Oddfellows hall a  
series of evangelistic services, commen-  
cing tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, will  
be conducted by John Carroll and Wm.  
Corcoran from Ireland. All are cordially  
invited.

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Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical  
Centre No. 87 holds a public  
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old Colonist Block—every Sunday even-  
ing at 8 o'clock when short addresses  
are given on living questions of the  
day and questions answered. Non-pol-  
itical and unsectarian. All are invited.

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A.O.U.W. Building, Hall 1, Yates St.,  
lecture tonight at 7. Subject, "The  
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# A Clearance of all Dress and Staple Remnants Monday

This is interesting news to the women folk. Monday we are making a clearance of all remnants from the staple and dress goods section at greatly reduced prices, these include tweeds, broadcloths, venetian cloths, flannels, flannelettes, towelling, etc., and each piece contains from 11-2 to 7 yards, goods of this description comes in useful at all times and every woman who attends this sale Monday will find

## An Extra Special Bargain for Monday in Sateen Underskirts

Reg. Values \$2.00 Monday Each \$1.25

These are extra good bargains. They are made of the best quality sateen, and are splendidly finished with a number of small ruffles, which gives very full effect. They are exceptionally good bargains at this regular price, but the price we have marked them at for Monday makes them an extra special bargain and should clear them out quickly. The regular value was \$2.00, Monday ..... \$1.25

## Sale of Dress Muslins at 25c

A splendid variety of dainty sheer muslins, in stripes, cords, and large checks, all white, also white duck, with wide satin stripe, good heavy quality, at, per yard, White Goods sale. Monday ..... 25c

## Sale of Cotton Vestings at 15c

This sale involves a splendid assortment of fine and heavy material, in fancy mercerised patterns and polka dots, dotted Swiss muslins in pin dot and fancy patterns. Reg. 35c. Monday ..... 15c

## Enticing Figures on Table Linens

A splendid opportunity to get Table Linens at a great saving at our White Goods Sale. Already there has been a very large number of people who have taken advantage of these splendid offerings, and if you are one who has neglected coming we advise early investigation.

### Linen Napkins, reg. \$1.25 for 75c

Splendid bargains are these linen napkins, five-eighth sizes, in a large variety of patterns. Regular \$1.25 value at our White Goods Sale ..... 75c

### Linen Napkins at \$1.40

A splendid assortment of linen Napkins, in all the latest patterns, five-eighth size. Extra good quality at our White Goods Sale, per dozen ..... \$1.40

### Linen Napkins at \$2.40

These are exceptionally good bargains, made of pure linen, large size, satin damask finish, at our Whitewear Sale per dozen ..... \$2.40

## Linen Table Cloths Specially Priced

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 56 x 56 in., at, each ..... 75c

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, size 57 x 57 in., at, each ..... 95c

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, 45 x 45, damask finish, extra good quality, at, each ..... \$1.00

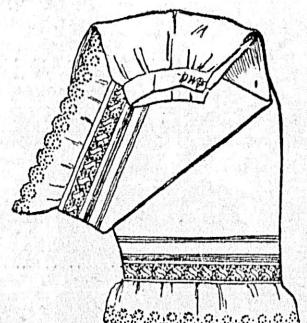
## For Refreshment Visit the Tea Room

Our Oriental Tea Room, situated on the Third Floor, is a most popular place. Customers after a hard day's shopping find it a most convenient place for refreshment. A cup of our special Mem Sabe Tea is just the thing. The flavor and aroma is grand.

## Women's Drawers Marked at Low Prices

Reg. 50c. Monday 35c and 25c

The assortment of Women's fine Lawn and Muslin Drawers which is included in this sale is indeed very comprehensive. Some of them is beautifully trimmed with embroidery and linen, and include over 20 different patterns. There are also a number of open work styles, in all sizes. The regular price was 50c. Monday 35c. and ..... 25c



this an exceptionally good opportunity to procure these much needed goods at bargain prices. See our display Broad St. windows.

## Our Whitewear Sale Offers Splendid Chances to Economize

Our Whitewear Sale which is still progressing offers unlimited choice of skirts and underwear of all descriptions at specially enticing prices.



### Ladies' White Underskirts, Special Monday, 90c

These are splendid wearables. Some are trimmed with torchon lace and others with embroidery and rows of hemstitched tucks, are made of extra fine quality cambric with sixteen inch frill around bottom. Special for Monday ..... 90c



### Balance of Ladies' White Waists Will be Cleared on Monday

No woman could wish for a better opportunity to get summer waists cheap than what is afforded here during our whitewear sale, and on Monday we intend clearing out the remainder. In this assortment there are varieties of style that will please every individual taste, and are made of good quality lawns and mulls. Some are very dainty, made up with fancy embroidery down front, while there are also a large assortment of plain styles, with tucks down front. The prices for Monday range from \$1.90 to ..... 35c

## Bargains in Ladies' Nightgowns at Our Whitewear Sale

Our Whitewear Sale offers unlimited choice in Ladies' Fine Nightgowns at exceptionally low prices. Never do we remember having so complete an assortment included in this sale as what we are showing now, and include gowns made of fine quality muslin and cambric, while the styles are extremely diversified.

Prices Range from 50c up to \$5.75

### Ladies' Gowns at 50c each

The assortment of Ladies' Gowns is made of fine quality muslin. The neck and sleeves are trimmed with very dainty Valenciennes laces and have tucked yoke.

### Ladies' Gowns at 85c each

These are extra special values and are made of very soft cambric, and only have to be seen to be appreciated. They are trimmed with hemstitched frill and tuckings.

### Ladies' Gowns at 90c each

The line of 90c. Gowns which we are showing is a specially strong one. They are made of fine quality cambric and have high and low neck and are a specially good bargain.

### Ladies' Nightgowns at \$1.50

The gowns which we have placed in this sale at \$1.50 are exceptionally good, and in some of them you will find some fine handwork. The embroideries used are of particularly good quality and we expect that these will be our best sellers during the Whitewear Sale. Wednesday ..... \$1.50

### Ladies' Nightgowns at \$1.75

The gowns we have marked at \$1.75 only need be seen to be appreciated. The embroideries and laces used in the trimmings are all entirely new in design, the muslin they are made of is particularly soft, and are four styles, full neck trimmed with spot muslin, others trimmed with insertion and lace, etc. Whitewear Sale Wednesday ..... \$1.75

### Children's White Muslin and Lawn Dresses Included

How is the little one stocked for summer? In this great sale there are splendid values to be had in fine white muslin and lawn dresses, and if you only knew the quality of the goods and their general construction you would not delay another day without coming here and inspecting them. They are just the thing for the little tots. Prices range from \$2.00 to ..... 50c

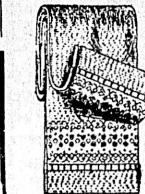
### Clearance of All Corset Covers in Our Whitewear Sale

The sale of Ladies' Corset Covers is a specially interesting one, and includes a large assortment of very dainty styles. They are made of fine cambric, lawn and nainsook, some of which are very prettily trimmed around the neck with fine embroidery, others trimmed with fine baby ribbon, while the prices range from \$2.50 to ..... 25c

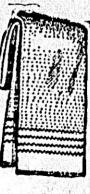
Our January Sale of Men's Suits is Still in Progress. Splendid Savings are to be Made

**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**

## 40 Dozen Linen Huckaback Towels on Sale Monday at 20c each



Monday we are placing on sale 40 dozen fine hemstitched linen Huckaback Towels, at special prices. These are all extra good quality, and would pay you to lay in a season's supply at this price, each ..... 20c



## Fine Embroideries go on Sale Monday

This is an exceptionally fine assortment of embroideries, and any person who has any use for embroidery had better not let this opportunity go by.

**Embroideries and Insertions, reg. 8c. Monday per yd. 5c**  
This lot includes about 300 yards, and are a little soiled. Among them is some very pretty styles. Regular value 8c. Monday 5c

**Embroideries and Edgings, reg. 12½c. Monday per yd. 8c**  
A splendid lot of 12½ Embroideries, Insertions and Edgings go on sale Monday, at ..... 8c

**500 Yards of Embroidery, reg. 15c. Monday per yd. 10c**  
This lot ranges in width from 3 to 10 inches, and are exceptionally good offerings. Regular values 15c. per yd. Monday 10c

**400 Yards of Embroidery, reg. 20c. for 12½c.**  
A splendid line of Embroidery and Insertion is being offered Monday. The regular value was 20c. Monday, per yd. 12½c. 25c. Value, Monday 15c. | 35c. Value, Monday 25c.

## Free Lessons in Art Needle-work Daily

During the remaining days of the exhibition of Belding's Spool Silks, which is taking place on the third floor, and which lasts until the end of the month, free lessons in Art Needlework will be given daily between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 to 4, by Miss Allison Cockburn. All lovers of this class of work should take advantage of this offer to learn the numerous stitches which go to make a centrepiece or cushion cover beautiful; then, aside from the lessons, you will find the showing of beautiful pieces which are on display most interesting, and which is on sale.

## No Better Time to Buy Bed Furnishings Than Now

The section devoted to bed furnishing is an interesting place these days for all housewives to make a substantial saving, and you could not purchase these articles at a more opportune time than now.

### White Quilts at 85c

This sale includes a splendid lot of white honey-comb quilts in fancy patterns, 8-4 size. Price at our White Goods Sale Monday ..... 85c

### White Quilts at \$1.15

Honeycomb White Quilts at a great saving. At this price they are sure to move quickly. 9-4 size. Price at our White Goods Sale, Monday ..... \$1.15

### White Quilts at \$1.35

Every housewife will take advantage of these offerings. They are extra heavy quality and full 10-4 size. Price at our Whitewear sale, Monday ..... \$1.35

### Marcella Quilts at \$2.15

Marcella Quilts, in beautiful floral designs, good heavy quilts. Extra special at our Whitewear sale, starting Monday ..... \$2.15

### Pillow Cases at \$2.40

Made of fine cotton in sizes of 40 and 42 inches. Price at our White Goods sale, Monday, per dozen ..... \$2.40

### Pillow Cases at \$3.00

Fine hemstitched Pillow Cases, in sizes of 40 and 42 inches. Special at our White Goods Sale, Monday, per dozen ..... \$3.00

### Pillow Cases at \$4.20

Fancy tucked Pillow Cases, good quality, heavy cotton. 40 to 46 inches wide. Special at our White Goods Sale, Monday, per dozen ..... \$4.20

### Money Savers Are These

Women's Shoes. Regular value per pair \$5.00. Monday ..... \$2.50

# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

By Rev. W. G. Ellison

N leaving Victoria, the beautiful, for the West Coast trip up Vancouver Island, the first place of importance after passing Race Rocks, is Becher Bay, a wide open harbor, full of islands and bays, and undoubtedly the best salmon fishing place outside Victoria and within easy reach. Ten miles farther on is the harbor of Sooke, remarkable as being the first settlement near Victoria where the ground was cultivated by private enterprise. The family of Scotsmen settled here a generation back cultivated the best farming land in the island, and also ran a saw mill said to have been the first steam saw mill started in the Province of British Columbia. They likewise owned the first steam tug used for towing in the neighborhood of Victoria. Their enterprise should have made them the leading men in the island, but luck seems to have turned against the district and its first settlers, for it remains much the same today as it was when the first settlers went in, and with the exception that the whole of the land is now owned it has made no perceptible advance in the development of industries beyond some backwoods farming. The same might be said of the whole of the West Coast of the Island, which is only now waking up to the greater possibilities which lie to hand in almost every production of nature. Perhaps Sooke district will be remarkable for having been the place where a worthy Scotsman first planted a sprig of yellow broom in his garden, which has since spread all over the south end of the island, and gives Victoria its glorious coloring in the spring, for which it is now famous. Beyond Sooke harbor there is no good shelter for ships or boats of any kind for nearly forty miles of ironbound coast.

The Jordan river alone is now a busy scene of the most active and go-ahead logging camp on the coast, and the experiment will demonstrate whether it will pay to carry on a logging industry, which, it has been declared, is an impossibility on this open wind-swept coast. The timber is there, but the people who know how to handle it, it appears, have not hitherto made logging the success it should be on this coast.

Some sixteen traps for salmon, some of them standing a mile or two out in the open sea, are found between Race Rocks and San Juan harbor, and the result now of three years' fishing on so large a scale, and with takes of as much as thirty tons of salmon in a night, is that the salmon are getting scarce, and the poor Indian, who lives and depends for his food on this coast entirely on salmon, can no longer do so. The Indian Department will shortly have to look after what is left of the Indian race, for they can no longer catch fish as they did in former days, and in winter often starve.

The most dangerous point beyond Jordan river is Bolder beach. Here some shipwrecks have occurred, and men from smaller craft have been drowned.

At the Sombrio river, as the name betokens, we come upon the first scene of Spanish invasion. In this river the Spaniards dug for gold, and their workings and some tools have in recent years been found as evidences of their presence. A miner one day showed me a pair of odd pendant ear-rings, such as are worn by Spanish women, which had been found hidden in one of these workings, and doubtless their ships might lie with safety in the slightly sheltered bay during the summer months.

The next bay of importance is San Juan harbor. San Juan, as the name implies, was doubtless well known to the Spanish invaders of this coast, as it is one of the most common names among them. I have been unable to find out any Indian name for the place, unless it was known as Pichina harbor, a branch of the Pichina tribe having for ages been settled here.

It is a large harbor of nearly six square miles, and must in the near future, as the only sheltered harbor on one hundred and fifty miles of ironbound and exposed coast, become a place of importance. In these days of steam, harbors are not of such importance as was the case in the days when commerce depended on sailing vessels, or otherwise San Juan would have been what Plymouth Sound is to the English Channel, a harbor where a vessel might wait for a favorable wind before venturing up the straits of Juan de Fuca, consequently this harbor, having unwarrantably been dubbed with a bad name by the United States pilot charts as a "dangerous harbor," has never been a place of importance, and until the country is developed is not likely to become so, but its position as the only harbor outlet to the coast, when railway communication can be had, must undoubtedly make it a prospective harbor in the future, as it was in the days of Spanish settlement.

The Spaniards probably knew of its importance and harbored their small ships here, because we have some evidence that they had a mule track leading up from the mouth of the San Juan river to the head waters of the river, where they left ample evidence of their gold-mining industry, numbers of rough skice boxes and other tools having been found in different parts of the valley. But of these things we have heard mostly by tradition from the Indians, and miners who, in earlier days, appear

## San Juan on the West Coast—How Pioneer Settlers "Blazed the Trail"—Rich in Natural Resources

to have visited this country even in larger numbers than they do now.

How great and powerful must that wave of humanity have been which, sweeping across the South American continent, and up the Pacific coast, could leave the last of its vanished Empire in the names and traditions of the stormy West Coast of Vancouver Island! As surely they were a go-ahead race, and have left their mark both in the Old and New World, by names and traditions which must live, when even our own race has vanished or given place to a greater one.

But the Latin race has never been able to retain its position in a northern region, when it came in contact with the Teutonic race, and speedily relinquished its position and holdings when men of that stock came across the northern continent to take and to hold Vancouver Island as a colony of the British crown. We

were it not that the Indian Department occasionally looks after the "wards of the State," in their not infrequent distress in winter, they would suffer more than they do. But an Indian can stand a long period of starvation providing there is a "potlatch" in sight, when he makes up for it at another man's expense in a manner which only an Indian is capable of surviving.

At the mouth of the San Juan harbor, as we enter its broad opening, are a fine set of rugged wave-beaten rocks, which artists are fond of depicting, and photographers are always in the season endeavoring to catch at their worst. Close by is the Minneapolis university summer resort station. Here some forty students come each summer to spend the vacation in study and regain their health. The professors of the various "oligies" (they are all locally known as "bug-hunters") tell me there

is not possible to communicate with any other place nearer than Victoria, sixty miles through an unknown bush country through which there is only a telegraph trail which is impassable, and three rivers to cross without bridges.

Relative to this place, I am reminded many years ago, when traveling in a small boat up the Straits of Juan de Fuca I met a man in a boat who asked me whether I knew of any place on the West Coast where he could reside without meeting anybody for a year. I told him that if he took the first bay to the right in San Juan harbor, he might remain there till Doomsday without meeting a soul. He promptly went and settled there, and I found a year later that he had built a log house at the place. He was one of the most remarkable men I have ever met with, gifted with a genius which might have made him great in the world. He was generally known as the "Hermit of

or ever asking or speaking to a human being. To my regret, for I was well acquainted with this strange man and his peculiarities, he ventured out in a stormy season to travel back to Victoria in the middle of winter, and his boat got swamped on Bolder Beach and he was drowned. His body was found, with boat marked J. K. (John Kergan), on Carmanah lighthouse beach. I little thought I should see a university settlement, at the place where I recommended this man to settle, as safe from the intrusion of his fellow men, and as a suitable resort for a hermit.

A little higher up the harbor is Snugger Cove, a place once well known as a shelter cove for those who smuggled opium and Chinamen into United States territory. A fine wharf, hotel and store belonging to the company that own the Bugaboo iron mining claims and also hold most of the land round the harbor, now stand here. Every comfort and convenience can be found here. It seems probable that when better steamboat communication is given along this coast, this harbor, with its long stretch of sandy beach, and the splendid opportunities the place offers for fishing in sea, stream and lake, as well as the known pure air which blows across ten thousand miles of ocean space, in a direct line from the south pole, will become better known, and that San Juan will not remain the unknown and little visited locality it is today. The air is entirely different from that in Victoria, and visitors quickly realize the change. Indeed there has never been a death from disease here amongst white residents. The few graves in the local cemetery are all occupied by bodies of those killed by accidents in the forest or on the sea.

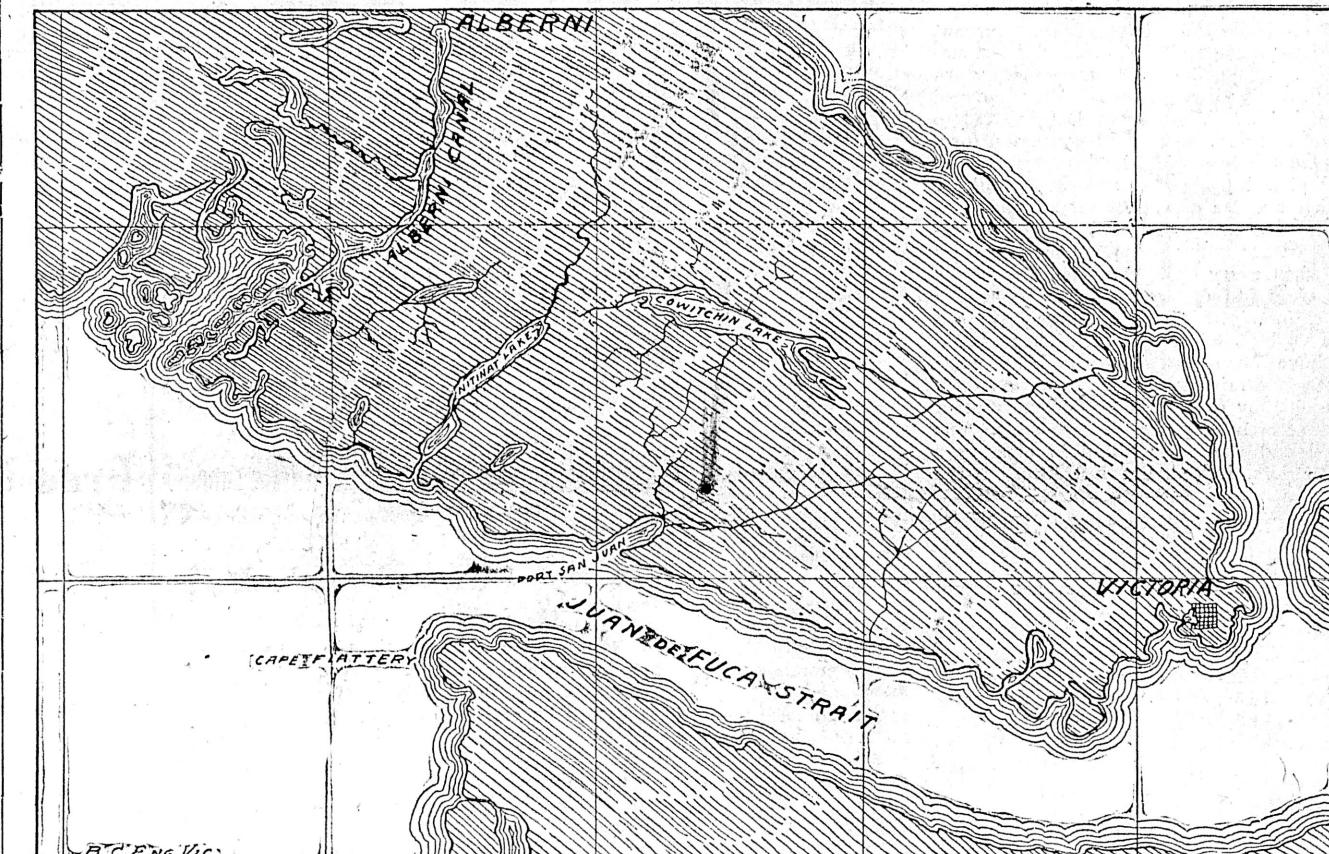
Across the harbor is the Gordan river, a swift flowing mountain stream, which in the winter season will sometimes rise twenty feet in night, and consequently is not much use for logging or other kindred industries. It drains what is said to be the richest iron ore district in Vancouver Island. Perhaps some day this at times violent and untractable stream may be placed in harness and tamed to the service of man, by running some electrical machinery which will make the iron run out of these hills, which are impregnated with ore, that may one day help to build the commercial navies of the Pacific coast, and increase the inheritance of British Columbians.

At the end of the harbor, which lies like a parallelogram, with a river at two corners, the San Juan river rushes over a bar to the sea. This bar has nine feet of water over it at high tide, and in winter alone, when the freshet is high, is there any danger, when the outgoing tide and flood of water make a veritable maelstrom.

A few miles north of San Juan harbor, near Carmanah lighthouse, which neighborhood is known as the graveyard of ships, is the spot where, two winters ago, the Pacific mail ship ran ashore one stormy night, and was lost with almost the entire passengers and crew, in all some one hundred souls. Being well acquainted with the circumstances and locations of this coast line, I can say that no sadder record of loss is to be found in the annals of shipwreck. For many hours a remnant of the crew and passengers clung to the mast of the ship, which alone remained above the rolling waves, in the midst of a veritable cauldron of waters. So close were they to the shore that two men on the high cliff attempted repeatedly to throw a light rope line to them, and partly succeeded. But there was no strong rope to be found in the rigging, and the lighter rope was washed away. Four steamers lay outside waiting to aid, but not daring to approach the surf, which rolled in mountains high on the shore. Frequently through the waiting hours, and amidst the sound of the roaring sea, could be heard the notes of well known hymns, such as "Nearer, My God, to Thee," sung in despairing sadness, but with courage. Finally, when the end came, after some hours of waiting, the mast gave way, and every soul was carried to eternity in the midst of rolling waves which nothing living could survive, making one of the worst tragedies on the coast.

This catastrophe, and the knowledge that every year wrecks are likely to occur in this immediate neighborhood, have caused the Dominion government, through its marine department, to take action. A good road has this year been built along the coast, over which the rocket apparatus can be taken, a motor life-boat has been established at one station and surf-boats at others, and all that money can do to guard life on this dangerous coast has been arranged for. It is known that the currents in the sea on this coast, together with the Japanese current which warms Vancouver Island with almost tropical heat, as is shown by the vegetation, renders the ordinary precautions taken by ships almost useless, hence the great need of caution. This fact has recently been proved by the Establishment of the University station at San Juan, through the investigation of whose students in various branches much knowledge has been obtained and verified, and amongst others the meteorology of the sea.

But we will cross the bar of the San Juan river, in an Indian canoe, which is one of the safest means of transport in the hands of an Indian, but one of the crankiest crafts in the hands of a stranger. In the stormy season the roar of the surf can be heard for miles inland, but it is dangerous only to those who do not know the channel. On the left bank of the



Map of southwestern Portion of Vancouver Island, Showing Coast Line From Victoria as Far as Barclay Sound.

have left only the Spanish names and traditions.

The mining for gold in those early days must have been rather a dangerous vocation, and yet it was carried on with determination and skill. It is just possible that a hundred and fifty years ago the country was much clearer of forest than it is now, and that the undergrowth had not attained the same proportions which gives the name of this region as the worst place for prospecting; the almost tropical growth up to the tops of the mountains making it impossible to see the nature of the rocks, but it appears in those days most of the gold was found in the river bottom in nuggets, and it is in that form that not a few miners in recent years have enriched themselves. Possibly the miners who dug for alluvial gold in the South knew more about the nature of this work than our modern city-bred prospector. There was an inheritance of many generations, and they were not fools at collecting gold dust. The tradition of their wealth is still a romance to dream about. With their guns and arquebuses, such as an Indian would not look at today, they managed to keep the native tribes in check, more by terror, being looked upon as wonder workers, than by the number of people they could kill. Probably this alone enabled them to face the native tribe that inhabited the mouth of the San Juan river, which in those days could not have numbered less than five hundred warriors. There are only seventy Indian, all told, left of this race, which lived and thrived on salmon caught in the harbor, and made their name a terror on the coast line around.

This tribe what is left of it, cannot now catch enough salmon to feed themselves in the summer, and have no store laid aside for the winter. Even though they earn enough at the cannery ad hop gardens to supply themselves with civilized food, very little of it remains after the whiskey bill has been paid for the first potlatch, and most of the winter is spent in a chronic state of starvation, and a nearer approach to the happy hunting grounds which will soon absorb the balance of the race.

There is no place in the known world where so many specimens of sea algae, and other water curiosities can be obtained, and the same applies to the land studies, botany and geology. The students inhabit two large log houses, one for ladies and one for gentlemen, and have a common room for meals. How much is gained in

### WEST COAST

Vancouver Island

O majestic man calls the sea,  
Why with that name all utterance flee!  
Why the dumb travail in my breast,  
A soul's awakening awe suppressed:  
Mortal, deep, deeper than Earth's hell,  
Death's mysteries 'neath your billows dwell!

I hear the surge-drum's gathering roll  
Boom muffled dirges through the soul:  
They come, they come,—the tempest driven  
Sea-steeds that hurl the might of Heaven  
O'er barrier-reefs in writhing spray.  
Breakers that wrench the opposing way.

There ships go down while soothng waves  
Toss storm-gulls and cormorants over men's graves;  
Or the wild duck shrieks in desolate dread  
By caverns where devil-fish tether their dead;  
For all are lost on that harrowing coast,  
Who race to the hall of the phantom host.

Spirits plunged deep beneath that spume,  
Eternal wall from Ocean's tomb;  
And ever the burst of each rending wind  
Sends agonized death-shriek flings behind:  
Ah, they who drown where you white crests leap,  
Nevermore, nevermore find tranquil sleep!

M. C. IRONSIDE,  
Victoria, B. C.

health and vigor, as well as in knowledge of their respective sciences, is shown by the pale worn-out students who land in July, and two months later sing happy praises of the place as they leave a healthy crowd, able to give a very demonstrative yell of their college war-cry as they return on the steamer to city life.

Perhaps the place has its advantages, as it

river, on an island, stands what is left of the Rancherie, an old habitation of the Indians, with the graveyard and its miscellaneous supply of household utensils adorning the graves of almost the last of the tribe, at the back of the village.

Peter, chief of the tribe, alone shows a healthy family of seven sons. As we approach his well built house, standing apart, we read a generous sign painted in large letters over the door, "The White Man is Welcome!"

Peter has, like Abraham, entertained angels unaware, but in the majority of cases, he tells me, the white men entertained by him have proved themselves devils, and he added, "The devil is a hard man to get rid of." "All the same, the white man is welcome," says he. "Just now no more Indian. White man get him all." Even as already the land is gone, the hunting has almost ceased, and the salmon no longer leap in the harbor as in his younger days. Indeed, a few rotten salmon caught higher up the river and speared at the falls, is all the winter supply to look for.

It is from Peter I have culled many a story of the coast line and tradition, and one regarding himself.

When you look into this man's face, he bears the lineaments of a Spaniard, and when you know him better, you find his temper is of like origin. Peter tells me that a Spanish ship was captured near San Juan, the men all killed, and the women were made slaves and one became the wife of a chief. Peter's grandmother was a Spanish woman from Spain. Hence the mixture of blood and race, with the indolence of the south and the carelessness of tomorrow, especially when liquor is to be had which comes, I understand, mostly from the American side, and is brought over by the Indians themselves in canoes, about which Peter can tell you much.

The San Juan river is a slow moving stream most of the year, but in winter is subject to freshets, which owing to a jam higher up the river cause a great overflow on to the land on each side. If this jam could be removed, it would open a very rich valley, both for lumbering, and later on for farming, for the land on each side is rich. Some years ago, the local government did remove this jam, but by careless neglect it has been allowed to choke up the river again, and is now worse than ever. If we go up we shall have to pull our canoe over a wall ten feet high, and across logs for nearly three hundred feet, but after that there is a clear run up stream of ten miles or more to the head waters, and into the heart of the island. It is up this stream we propose to travel, and gather some of its history and traditions, now almost forgotten.

In traveling up this beautiful stream, with Peter as my guide, who has known the history of its past and its present, I am struck by the beauty of its banks and river reaches, and amazed at the wonderful windings and sloughs which are found to the extent of nearly twenty miles around the mouth of the river. By a roundabout turn in the country you can work your way in a boat to the Gordon river, and a stranger has no trouble in getting lost in these winding sloughs and streams. A veritable Venice on a small scale, only just as Nature made it, and untouched by the hands of man. Here is the haunt of the ducks in season, the heron, the bald-headed eagle, and other birds of prey. At every turn the swift-winged kingfisher darts into the stream to pick up its fishy food. On the banks, and in the low forest amidst the thick vegetation, the black bears revel in wild berries, or later on catch salmon in the stream. A great bear will stand up to his haunches at the foot of the falls, and with his clumsy paw for a fishing rod, will suddenly strike a salmon in the side and send him spinning up on to the land, and he won't be satisfied till he has caught half a dozen at the same time and place, then proceeding to his hard-earned meal. The next best thing would have been that he should have made a fire and cooked the salmon. He is not a dangerous customer by any means, for should he meet you in the forest, or you him, he will sidle off, as if he did not wish further communication, or had met you by accident. I believe most men who are not on a hunt for Bruin do the same thing. They make their presence scarce to one another.

With Peter at the stern of the canoe, and myself amidships, we make for the jam. One slough, which once was the main river, is now choked up for nearly a mile with logs measuring five and six feet through, and a visit to it will show the wonderful power of water when a river is in flood. It takes the Indian and myself quite a little while to haul the canoe over a ten foot high wall of logs and a couple of hundred feet of pulling over logs that barricades the entire river from bank to bank, and has long prevented communication with the upper part of the country. But a long pull and a strong pull altogether eventually gets us over the barrier.

Close by it is the deserted house of a settler, and there are many like it in the valley. Its story must be told.

From the Old Country had come one of those hard working, honest sons of toil who help to make Britain great in every colony. He came alone, with a boy from Victoria, by the trail in the middle of winter. He had been forsaken by his partner of twenty years in the Old Country, and he faced the wilderness alone.

Taking up the usual 160-acre preemption, he worked, as some say, like an ox, sometimes his fourteen or sixteen hours a day, perhaps to drown his sorrow, who shall say? This work continued for twelve years, in addition to road work in summer, during which he barely made a living. He cleared land, acres of it, single-handed cut down trees sometimes six feet in diameter, leaving stumps impossible to burn out, and logs to rot which later might have proved a fortune to the logging camp. It has

small clearing he had a barn, a couple of cows, and a well stocked garden. He was just beginning to forge ahead after twelve years' work of clearing. "Don't cut down any more trees," said I to him one day, "You are destroying the land's best crop, and you don't know it." "Maybe," said he, as we looked across acres of half-burned trees, which, owing to the nature of the wood, its size and the difficulty of handling it, he could never hope to get rid of. "Only one more," he added, "and then I have done."

There was one more tree cut down next day, but a man's mangled corpse lay under it when we found him, stilled in death. The settlers mourned his loss, for he was a good man and a true son of the soil, and his character was known among us and respected.

The farm cleared with so much toil has gone back to the primitive forest, and as nature has hidden up the work done in ignorance, but in the cause of honest duty, which made but a gap in a vast forest, so it may have healed the broken heart, and taken the honest soul to its higher reward.

Two miles higher up the river we reach the lake, about two miles square, with fine timber sloping down to its shores, a splendid boating ground for logs. All the land for ten miles up the stream has either been pre-empted or taken up for purposes of settlement. But not a settler remains on the scene. Why is this? The land is rich in the valley, an acre of cleared land is well worth ten of the prairie. The wild hay in many places and openings I landed at in June was four feet high. Ten tons of potatoes will easily grow on an acre of cleared land. But after growing them they have been left to rot. There was no means of getting them to market, the freight rate was too high.

Why have the fifty or more settlers, many of them married men with families, forsaken their forest home and clearings? The answer I have received from many varies. Perhaps some of them were totally unfitted for a settler's life. Of such were two brothers, born and bred in city life. What did they know of backwoods life? When several of us went to see them one day, they asked us to stop for a meal. On the fire was a large saucier. In it they placed some rice, a large cupful for each visitor and a cupful each for themselves. They did not know that rice was of an expanding nature under steam. They learned a lesson when every cup, pan, and the family bucket were full of rice sufficient to keep a family a fortnight. Both of these boys lost their lives by accident. Surely they should never have been sent into the bush alone without some training. Direct from the streets of London they came, and a widowed mother mourns secretly the loss of two sons, one drowned and the other killed in blasting a tree. Settlers, indeed, but not fitted to the life.

And yet many of these settlers wished to stay. Most of them did stay till their means gave out and the road work failed. Had there been cheaper means of transport and freight charges, and some chance of sending products of the farm and forest to market, there would still have been a settlement there, but that has not been the policy of those in power. Plenty of road work for votes at an approaching election, starvation and neglect between. At all events, no chance of slowly building up a community by steady development and encouragement in promoting industries. Even the money obtained by Government taxes on land and mines has for years been withdrawn from this place and applied elsewhere, where it would pay in votes to one or the other party in power. Such a policy can never build up a district, and it has apparently, from all records, been the means of emptying this place of its settlers, and doubtless many others like it. In the meanwhile some fifty pre-emptions have gone back to the primitive forest, a road nine miles in length and corduroyed in many places is entirely lost, and it would be a poor look-out if any attempted now to settle above the jam, for a settler could neither get his provisions in nor his productions out, and the road would be hard to locate by a stranger. Now the logging camps in the valley bring all their provisions at great expense from town, and, excepting a few Government officials, who are only here as such, there is not a settler in the valley, which makes one think there is something wrong with the state or the local government under which we are ruled. The system will have to be altered if settlement is to take hold of these outlying districts.

Peter tells me, by way of a yarn, that once on a time, many moons ago, his tribe were attacked by the Cowichan Indians, who came through the gap in the mountains which he points to, and by night attacked the Pachina rancherie, slew a number of warriors, and carried some of the younger women into captivity to make slaves and wives of them. Amongst them was a young girl, who for many years remained a slave wife on the other side of the island. Feeling a longing to regain her freedom and see her people again, she made an effort to escape, and with a companion, succeeded in crossing the gap of the mountains by night. On the journey she came across "a bright shining place," which was covered with gold nuggets sticking out of the ground. She and her companion took as many as they could carry, and eventually found their native tribe, and were received with welcome, the more so, since they brought such treasure with them. Peter says he has been looking for the treasure spot ever since. So have other people, but no one has found it.

Every year, for many summers past, a strong sturdy miner comes from Salt Lake City, Utah, lands on the wharf at San Juan, and pends a month in the interior. He employs Indians to take his camp and provisions up the river, and then dismisses them. He faces the wilderness alone for awhile. He had

a little black bag with him always, and never allowed it to go out of his sight. Since 1872 he has done this, when he first came with four companions, all of whom have since died, and he himself has this year vanished from earthly scenes, and with him the story of his treasure up the San Juan river. Did he find it or did he not? The story goes they found it rich the first time, but the river changed its course, and he has been looking for the "beauty spot" ever since, and according to his own statements failed to find it. Many a miner can tell of the same experience. "Gold is where you find it," and a will-o'-the-wisp, here today and gone tomorrow, even when you think you have located the mother lode.

We are slowly ascending the stream, and have to pull the canoe over many riffles, for in summer the water runs down very rapidly, and leaves the wider reaches too shallow for even a canoe. By evening we have reached the camping grounds of the Indians, and the locality where they catch the winter supply of salmon. Here in the midst of wild fruits, which grow in such profusion around as to make it possible to live on them alone, we pitched our camp for the night.

Early in the morning I took a rod and line, and was not long in catching a few trout in a near-by pool. While so engaged, I was astonished to see a large elk come down to the river to drink. He stood in the middle of the river and looked at me, and was within easy reach of a pistol-shot. I noted eight points to his magnificent horns, and appeared as he stood in the river, watching my proceedings, a perfect picture of wild life, apparently without fear. It would certainly have been no sport to have shot so tame an animal, and yet what a valuable specimen and head! Twice I pulled out my revolver to shoot, perhaps the only chance I would have in a lifetime. Twice I replaced it, conscience-stricken by the thought, "Out of season; not sport." How long will such a magnificent specimen be left to range a country only sixty miles away from the capital city, and in its wild state, tame as a cow?

Could not the Government do something to preserve this herd of elk, which are known to frequent this district, perhaps the last in the island, and near Victoria, in a country which suits their habits and is useless for any purpose except preserving game.

While continuing our journey up stream, we saw numerous signs of deer, and a few were seen watching us from the shore, but Peter told me that the wolves play great havoc with the deer in the winter months, when they hunt in packs, and the wolves, from some cause, are greatly on the increase in the island.

For a day or two we encamped in the higher waters of the San Juan river, along whose banks, now dry, we pursued our course by walking, as there was not water enough to make much use of a canoe. The signs of the mighty flood which comes down this water course in winter during the freshets are seen on every side. In one place the river may be broad, but great snags of trees have floated down and got stuck in the riffles. They will slowly march down these shallow places, perhaps only a foot or two each season, until they reach some deeper pools, and then be carried on a flood towards the sea. Eventually they will land up in some jam near the mouth of the river, helping all along the course by diverting the channel to make land and retard the floating debris of the waters. Such is nature's work, and never ceasing of such service are the logs and snags that bury themselves in a channel or make barriers, the groundwork of future meadow land.

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# A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

## CURRENT TOPICS

It is not much more than two weeks since Dr. Eaton got leave of absence from the school board, and now he has gone from us forever. It is hard to think that the face and figure that have been familiar to us so long will visit us no more on earth. The City Superintendent worked very hard for the boys and girls of Victoria. He took an interest in them all. He was always studying and planning so that they would grow up to be not only successful students, but good men and women. The young people who have gone through the schools of Victoria in the last ten years will never know how much they owe to the kind, able man who moved among us so quietly. But though he has gone to his rest, his work will go on in their hearts and lives.

On Monday night the Hon. Justice Walkem was called away. For more than forty years this gentleman had lived in Victoria. He came here in the prime of life and at once entered into the service of British Columbia. He was one of the gentlemen who went to England to get the government to give British Columbia better terms when it was believed that Canada was doing the province an injustice. For many years he helped, as premier, to make the laws of this province, and for a long time he was a judge in the Supreme court. Those who knew him best loved him dearly and mourn his loss.

The boys and girls who want to know anything about the news this week must get their maps and look at them as they read. There are things happening all over the world. What will be the end of them no one can tell, but it looks as if the men of the future would have hard questions to solve, and perhaps hard battles to fight. They will have great need for strength and wisdom.

There have not been many pictures received this week, and most of them cannot be reproduced, because they are drawn with lead pencil. Ink or black crayons or black (or at least very dark) paint can be taken easily; but lead pencil work shuns and so cannot be reproduced. There is a very good picture of the Princess Victoria from a Spanish boy, that we hope to use some time. The editor regrets very much that the carefully-drawn picture of the "Door of Memory" was not credited to the proper person. Maggie King drew the cow, but not that. The name has been mislaid. Perhaps the one who drew it will send his or her name, and it will be published.

A letter was received from Gladys that was much too kind to let everyone see, and the editor could not bear to spoil it by changing the wording to suit the paper.

More than six hundred years after the birth of Christ there lived in Arabia a very wonderful man whose name was Mohammed. He taught his followers that he was a greater prophet than Jesus and many believed in him. He and his followers fought to establish his religion in Arabia. He wrote a book called the Koran, which taught that there was one God and Mohammed was his prophet. After his death his followers spread very rapidly. Most of the people of the countries in the southeast of Asia and part of India became followers of the prophet. The people in the north of Africa and the tribes that wander through the desert believed in his doctrine. At one time they conquered the south of Spain and threatened to overrun the whole of Europe. Those who read English history know that there was a great struggle called the crusades, between the Christians and Mohammedans which lasted nearly two hundred years. These wars were undertaken by the Christians, who tried to take the Holy Land from the followers of the Prophet. Though the Christians won some victories, Jerusalem and other places sacred to Christians belong to the Mohammedans to this day. The Christians have succeeded in winning back a large part of Turkey in Europe during the last century. The English are really masters of Egypt and have conquered the Soudan. Of late years the French have claimed the right to prevent the Moors from sending out pirate ships and to see that the Moorish government did not rob their subjects or the European traders who settled amongst them.

An Englishman, who had travelled much in Northern Africa, some months ago wrote an article, in which he said that all the Mohammedans in Africa were preparing for a Holy War. They kept their plans very secret but they were known to all the faithful. He believed that the time was near when they would make an attempt to drive the Christians out of Africa.

Whether this writer was right or not we see that last week the Moors have proclaimed a new Sultan Mulai Hafid, in place of Abdul Aziz, who is the reigning Sultan and whom the French support. The new Sultan was proclaimed and Abdul Aziz deposed in the most solemn manner and in the principal church or mosque at Fez.

The rebels declared the former sultan a traitor, and said that he had sold the country to the Christians.

The French and Spanish troops are taking steps to protect all Christians who live in the seaport towns of Morocco. Between foreign soldiers and men maddened by religious hatred, and filled with a wild love of their country there is not likely to be peace long.

Mulai Hafid, the new sultan, has sent a message to Paris saying that he wishes to be friends with the French, that the war is only against the sultan and not against the Christians, and that if the French allow or help him to rule he will keep all the treaties that have been made with Europeans. He says he has large armies and wants no help to gain the kingdom.

We have not heard what the French government has decided to do. If those who are so far away can judge the rebel leader's message means that his people are not yet ready for the great struggle for which they are preparing.

On the west of Africa, in the hot belt there is a country called Congo. It is rich in rubber and minerals as well as in cocoa. Part of it belongs to Belgium. There have been many ugly stories about the slave-trade in Congo. The Belgian government are now considering whether something cannot be done to open up the country and civilize it. If half the stories that are told are true, it is the white people who make money by the slave trade who need to be civilized. In this matter King Leopold, of Belgium has been, it is said, much to blame.

On the east coast of Africa bordered by the Red Sea there is a remarkable country called Abyssinia. It is inhabited by brown races, among whom are negro slaves. Before the Romans left Great Britain and while our Anglo-Saxon forefathers still worshipped Woden and Thor in their old home near the mouth of the Elbe, the people of Abyssinia were Christians. Alone among the people of Africa they have kept the faith. It is very likely that if you went into one of the Abyssinian churches you would not know that you were in a Christian church, for in the course of centuries many strange customs have sprung up. But the old belief in the crucified Saviour is still cherished. Unlike the countries to the south, Abyssinia has always had a settled government. There have been many rebellions and many changes, but through them all, the kingdom exists. Neither the people of Abyssinia nor their king are what we should call civilized, but the people are very jealous of their independence.

Many years ago the English nation had to send soldiers into the country to protect British subjects from the cruelty of King Theodore. The name of the present king is Menelik. The Italians have possessions in Somaliland on the border of Abyssinia. Their colony is called Eritrea and is inhabited by wandering tribes. A short time ago one of the towns near the border of Abyssinia was attacked by King Menelik's soldiers and destroyed. More than a year ago the French, Italians, and English made a treaty promising to help one another if any of their possessions were attacked. King Menelik did not like this bargain and does not want foreigners in his country or near it. The half-savage King will find, however, that he is no match for the civilized European nations with their trained soldiers. Most Christian nations do not seem

to believe that the command "Thou shalt not steal," has anything to do with their neighbor's dominions.

The news from China is now alarming to lovers of peace. The people of that country are dissatisfied with their rulers and in some parts there is rebellion. England, France and Japan all have possessions on the borders of her great Empire, while England and Japan do a great deal of business within her borders. In Manchuria nothing can be done without the interference of the Japanese and there are British gunboats on the West River in China itself and British soldiers in Tibet. In the south the French in Tonkin have already come into conflict with the Chinese rebels.

When one thinks of the millions upon millions of people who live in this disturbed part of the world the idea of a war seems very terrible.

China will soon be a modern country. Its people have given up many of their old-fashioned ways. They are about to begin a railroad which will cost a great deal of money and they will borrow this money from Germany.

Centuries ago the people of England were governed by one man. By long and slow steps the power of making the laws was taken from the king and given to the parliament.

Then another great struggle began between the few who sent men to parliament and the great body of the people who thought they ought to have a share in making the laws that governed them as their forefathers had had in the long, long ago when the nation was very small.

Step by step the people won this power till now the great body of Englishmen have their share in choosing the men who make their laws. In other parts of the empire the people have even more power than is possessed by those in the mother land.

The struggle which has almost ended in England, is only beginning in Germany. There seven millions of people make the laws for thirty-seven millions. Now the other thirty millions are demanding what they believe is their rightful share in the government.

When English workmen were first given the right to vote a very wise and patriotic English statesman said, "Come let us educate our masters," and he persuaded parliament to make laws and build schoolhouses where the children of the common people could be taught.

"Yes you did! Yes you did!" cried Raven, laughing, and again he thrust his wing into the mouth of Spider-crab. This angered Spider-crab, and shutting his jaws together he made off to the water, dragging Raven with him.

"Oh, stop! stop!" cried Raven. Let us play together in some other way." But Spider-crab kept pulling him down the beach.

of playing cricket next season? There should be some good teams in the Victoria schools. They say that England's battles have been won on the cricket field. That means that English boys gained while they were playing the self-control and the pluck that made so many of them afterwards distinguished on the field of battle.

The new ambassador from Japan to the United States, who is to take the place of Baron Aoki, is the former Italian ambassador Baron Takahashi. It is said that Japan and the United States will be able to agree about the emigration question.

There is not much sign yet that the children have organized a broom and rake brigade, for the streets are as untidy as ever. If every boy and girl would remember that they are young citizens, Victoria would begin to improve now and go on improving very fast when the boys and girls become men and women and take up the management of the city's affairs.

## RAVEN-BOY AND HALIBUT PEOPLE

Raven-boy was hopping along the beach, thinking what mischief he could do, when he saw a big spider-crab basking in the sun.

"Hello, comrade!" he said. "Why, don't you know me? We used to play together as children."

"I really have forgotten you," replied Spider-crab, who was a very old creature, "but since you say we are old friends I am glad to see you again."

"Oh, yes," said Raven, "and this is the way we used to play." And he began thrusting one of his wings into Spider-crab's mouth and taking it out quickly.

"Oh, please stop that," said Spider-crab, "you annoy me. I am sure I never played in that rude manner."

"Yes you did! Yes you did!" cried Raven, laughing, and again he thrust his wing into the mouth of Spider-crab. This angered Spider-crab, and shutting his jaws together he made off to the water, dragging Raven with him.

"Oh, stop! stop!" cried Raven. Let us play together in some other way." But Spider-crab kept pulling him down the beach.

all joined together and hoisted him in. When Southeast-wind caught his breath he asked what they had done this thing to him for.

"Because you blow too long," answered Raven-boy. "You are like some people I know—when you get to blowing you never know when to stop."

At that time Southeast-wind never did know when to stop. When he had his dancing hat on, with the clouds circling around and around it he used to blow sometimes for a month at a time and made people weary.

"Well," said Southeast-wind, "you seem to have me. If you let me go I will promise not to blow more than one week at a time hereafter."

"Well," said Raven-boy, "we will let you go on these conditions; but you must give us your dancing hat."

"Never," replied the captive. "What could I do without my hat?"

But at this the birds began to peck at him with their bills, and flap at him with their wings, and the halibut began to beat him with their tails, until he cried out: "All right. Take the hat. Only let me go."

So they let him go and he went ashore with a rush and hid himself in his house, while Raven-boy sailed away with the great dancing hat with the clouds on it. This is the reason that up in Alaska the southeast wind in these days does not blow nearly as long as it used to.

Raven landed the halibut people at their town and sent the birds back into the wood.

Then he changed himself into a boy and put on Southeast-wind's dancing hat. But the circling clouds made a great noise in his ears and the force with which they rushed about made his head sway from side to side.

"Waugh!" cried he, "I can't stand this!" And he threw the hat from him.

Up, up it went, spinning around as it ascended high into the air and away from earth forever. The next morning Southeast-wind, looking from his doorway, saw it lying on the far horizon.

"Ah, ah!" said he, "I shall never wear my dancing hat again, but when I blow I shall see it—and all people will see its clouds in the sky."

This is the reason that today when there is going to be a southeast blow on the coast of Alaska you

to dodge a charge, and, by-the-bye, most forwards glory in bundling the goal-keeper into the net. There is the additional advantage that you can place the ball in the position most advantageous to your side.

Do not let my remarks, on the advisability of using your hands in saving, keep you from practising kicking. A time comes when your feet must be used. When Woolwich Arsenal played Chelsea at Stamford Bridge last November, I remember Rouse, Chelsea's inside-right, swooping down on my goal. He sent the ball well-forward, and I realized that if I did not rush out to meet him, I was going to be beaten for certain. It was a neck-and-neck race, if such an expression may be used, of two sprinters racing in opposite directions. Had I stooped to get the ball with my hands, Rouse would have beaten me. As it was, I got my kick in only a fraction of a second before the opposing forward. That kick saved a certain goal.

## Practice Kicking

Do not, then, neglect kicking practice, but do not let your ambition be to see how far you can kick. Strong kicking from goal is very desirable. Thus Whiting, of Chelsea, is very helpful to his forwards since he places the ball almost well over the half-way line. But it is not given to every goal-keeper to be a big kicker. It is better, I think, to be certain rather than powerful, to be able to kick and place the ball to the best advantage. Practice will perfect you. In saving a shot at your goal, the safest method is to catch the ball in your hands, and, if you have time, to kick it to that part of the field where your side most needs it. If you are rushed, then you must throw away.

Always refrain from fistling a wet or greasy ball. Catch it if possible, as you can usually dodge the tacklers, and kick or throw clear.

You must cultivate the ability to realize even when the attack upon goal is hottest, the positions of the men on your side. This quick perception comes with practice, and, in time, you almost automatically throw to one of your own side.

As a rule, I consider it safest to throw out to your wing men, provided, of course, that they are not too closely watched.

There are occasions in every game when the best policy is neither to throw nor kick, but to fist. Let me assure you that fistling is an acquired art. To fist correctly you must learn to bring your arm over as if going to deliver a fast ball in cricket, in such a manner that you hit the football with the ball of your thumb and wrist. It is thus that you get a really powerful hit.

## NATURAL HISTORY

The shrew, or shrew-mouse, as it is commonly called, is found in nearly all parts of the world. It is distinguished by an elongated, pointed muzzle, small eyes, plantigrade, six-toed feet, and glands that secrete a musky fluid. Altogether it closely resembles a mouse, but it is really not related to the mouse family.

When at home, it is either under a pile of rubbish or in a hole. It is nocturnal in its habits, but perfectly harmless; yet at one time it was much disliked and persecuted because it was thought to be a dangerous and mischievous animal. Among the Italians the notion was prevalent that the bite of a shrew was extremely poisonous. The French and the English believed that if a shrew ran over an animal's foot the animal felt great pain and eventually became paralyzed. Hence if a horse, a cow, or a goat became a little stiff in its limbs, the foolish people at once declared it "shrew-struck," and the poor shrews had to suffer in consequence.

Of course the "shrew-struck" animal had to have something to cure it; so an ash tree was selected and a deep hole was bored into its trunk. Then a shrew was captured, put alive into the hole, the hole was securely plugged and the innocent little animal was left to die of starvation.

The ignorant believed that, after such an act, the ash tree had power to cure "shrew-struck" animals, and whenever an animal became inactive or a little numb in its limbs, its owner hurried to the "shrew-ash," cut a switch from it and switched the "shrew-struck" beast. The smarting caused by the switching naturally made the helpless animal move about as much as it possibly could and in a short time it was pronounced "cured."

The beautiful bird known as the bee-eater is of gorgous plumage, the predominating color of its feathers being a brilliant green, though a rich reddish-brown, buff, and black also enter into its coloring, making an artistic combination most attractive to the eye.

The female bee-eater makes for her nest a hole in a bank, or digs a narrow tunnel into level earth to the astonishing depth of eight or 10 feet. This tunnel nest shows much ingenuity in construction. The number of the season's lay ranges from four to six eggs, and these are deposited in the bottom of the hole or tunnel which is used for a nest. There is no straw, bark, leaves or feathers to soften the nest, the eggs being laid on the hard earth.

The territory occupied by the bee-eaters ranges from the British Islands to Australia, the African region especially being plentifully supplied with them. The feet of the bee-eater are peculiarly formed, the middle and outer toes being webbed together, most their entire length.

The name "bee-eater" is most appropriate inasmuch as the bird feasts upon these whenever it gets a chance to do so, and in Spain is a real pest to the bee raisers, for it hovers about the honeybees' hives, catching the luckless insects in great numbers.

## PUZZLE CORNER

### Conundrums

When is a fish like a drunkard?

When it is a bloter.

When are trees like seams in fine linen?

When felled.

When is a ship like an aching heart?

When overladen.

When is a shoe like a beer barrel?

When tapped.

Why are people, preparing to make a journey, like the forests in springtime?

They are leaving out of their trunks what they expect to wear.

What is most needed in the world?

Bread.

Can you tell why man is never without animals as companions?

Because he takes two calves with him wherever he goes.

When are chickens like horses?

When getting curried.

When is a mill like a clock?

When running.

### Letter Enigma

My first is in candy, but not in gum;

My second is in orchard, but not in plum;

My third is in anchor, but not in ship;

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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR



## THE WANDERINGS OF ISRAEL

The Psalmist, speaking of the wanderings of his people between the time they left Egypt and entered into the possession of Palestine, put these words into the mouth of the Almighty: "Forty years long was I grieved with the generation and said, 'They are a people who do err in their hearts; for they have not known my ways; therefore I swear in my wrath that they should not enter into my rest.'" We have in this quotation an illustration of two things. One of them is the belligerent of the Hebrew race that Jehovah was in some special manner their God, and the other is the boundless character of the imagery in which their poets indulged. Stating the facts of the case in the prosaic language of today, it may be said that the descendants of Israel were unfitted by their years of bondage in Egypt to conquer the country, which was the objective point of their migration, and were kept in the adjacent lands until a new generation had grown up fitted physically, intellectually and morally, to establish a nation.

Among nation-builders there has been none of whom we know anything, who can be classed with Moses. He took a multitude of slaves and made them, in the course of a single generation, fit to enter upon the conquest of a land occupied by a warlike race, and set up a democracy, which lasted for three hundred years. There is nothing in the history of any people in any way comparable to this; no other instance can be cited in which a nation made such a stride in so short a time. There is little wonder that the Jews attributed this marvelous development to the special interposition of the Deity, and sought for evidences of His direct action at every step in the progress of their nation. It is not by any means clear where the Children of Israel spent the forty years in which they were wanderers. After the lapse of forty centuries there is apt to be confusion in the preservation of the names of localities; so much so, indeed, that even if we accepted the Bible as literally accurate, we cannot hope to identify the places that are mentioned in it with any degree of accuracy. In very modern times we know how names become altered, and even changed from one locality to another. Originally most names were descriptions, just as they now are in all aboriginal tongues. It is quite probable that there may have been several places in Arabia known by the same name, just as we have in nearly every country today. Hence we may not with any assurance of certainty attempt to define the wanderings of the Israelites. We know that they left Egypt, crossed the Red Sea and, after forty years of varying vicissitudes, found themselves on the eastern side of the River Jordan. The distance from the place where tradition says the Red Sea was crossed to the southern border of what they came to regard as the Promised Land was not much more than a hundred miles, and even if the route around the southern extremity of the Dead Sea to the crossing of the Jordan be taken, the distance is very inconsiderable. Such a multitude as followed Moses must have required a large area in which to live.

The census taken at the early part of the migration showed that there were over six hundred thousand men capable of bearing arms. This implies a total population of more than two millions, a vast host, indeed, to migrate through any land. Few of us endeavor to realize what such a movement signified. These people lived in tents, and if we suppose, as may have been the case, that they kept well together for purposes of common defence, we have to imagine a tented city with a population as great as that of Paris, with innumerable appurtenances. The sanitary problem must itself have been incredibly difficult, and it is no matter of surprise that plague fell upon them. The question of water supply was necessarily serious, and that of food equally so. It is little wonder, therefore, that writing a thousand years or more afterwards, the Hebrew scribes saw the direct interposition of the Divine hand in the perfecting of the arrangements for the maintenance of their forefathers during their sojourn in a land, which today certainly could not maintain such a population as that which followed Moses. One writer speaks "of the wanderings of this multitude for forty years in the Sinai peninsula." This peninsula is about as large as Vancouver Island, and to claim that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 people wandered around in it for forty years is to make a demand that even extreme credulity will hardly admit. As a matter of fact, we have an account of only two of these forty years. Very great doubt has been thrown upon the belief that all those who formed what was afterwards the Jewish nation came out of Egypt, in point of fact. The suggestion has been made and supported by fairly strong arguments, that the original Israelites were greatly reinforced by kindred tribes, but be this as it may, they formed at last a strong and united people, powerful in battle and successful in the problem of government. Hasty readers of their history are apt to misjudge them, because they forget that the records of centuries are compressed within a comparatively few pages, a great portion of which is devoted to the narration of incidents designed to emphasize the imminence of Jehovah in all the affairs of Israel, or to set forth the deeds of a certain family. The working out of their system of government among a population of millions and over a period measured by centuries, is almost as a sealed book to us. From the time of Joshua to the Babylonish captivity was about seven hundred years. Of this period something like three hundred years saw the people under their peculiar theocratic democracy. To this succeeded the time of the kings, of whom there were nineteen before the nation was overthrown. This period of Jewish history corresponds in length nearly with that of England from the reign of William the Conqueror to the death of George III., and we know almost nothing of the habits and customs of the people during all those years. Yet the fact that the nation, which Moses welded together in forty years in the wilderness of Arabia, was able to exist as an independent and powerful state for eight centuries demonstrates that this period of "wandering" was something more than a parade of people led by a pillar of cloud and fed on manna. It was a racial movement which has many lessons which we might well lay to heart in modern times, when the Orient is stirring with new life.

## ANNA LETITIA BARBAULD.

Anna Letitia Barbauld may be regarded as the first of the modern school of English literary women, that is, the first who in any conspicuous degree chose a field of industry in which the chronicling of events had very little place, and the development of ideas was the dominant note. Highly educated herself, she displayed the characteristics of her time by saying, when asked to establish a school for the education of girls: "The very best way for a woman to acquire knowledge is from conversation with a father or brother. The thefts of knowledge in our sex are only connived at, while carefully concealed, and if displayed are punished with disgrace." Her's was the age in which the term "blue-stocking" was invented, to describe those women who deemed the improvement of their minds worthy pursuit. She was born in 1742. Her father was the Rev. John Aikin, a dissenting clergyman, who kept an academy at a little town in Leicestershire. She received an excellent education from her father, and became familiar with Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian. In her youth she was a very pretty girl, combining with her fondness for study a love of the beautiful in nature, and her labors with her books were relieved by walks along the country roads, where she gave her poetical fancy free rein. As a child she was exceedingly precocious, being able to

read without spelling the words when only two years old, and when two and a half being quite as proficient as any adult. When she was fifteen her father accepted a position as classical tutor in a boys' school in Lancashire, and there she was thrown into very congenial society, which was in sharp contrast to the somewhat restricted life of the quiet Leicestershire home. The next year she received her first proposal of marriage. It was from a young farmer, who chose the garden as the place to lay his heart at her feet. She declined the honor, and her suitor persisting, she climbed an apple tree and swung herself by one of the branches over the garden wall, leaving her suitor to his own reflections. During the next few years she wrote a great deal, chiefly poetry, but she did not publish anything for some time. When thirty years of age she married Rochemont Barbauld, a Huguenot, who established a boys' school at Palgrave, in Suffolk, which became very popular, chiefly because of her personal charm and influence over boys. Some of the ablest men of England enjoyed the benefit of her instruction and advice. After eleven years her husband's health failed, and they took a Continental tour, but without very good results. On their return he took charge of a small Unitarian congregation near London. Here she met Dr. Johnson, Scott, Miss Edgeworth, Hannah More and other distinguished people. Her husband became insane and died a violent death, which prostrated her for a long time. Recovering, she set to work at literary pursuits with renewed activity. She collected a series of the best English novels and published them in a set of fifty volumes; she wrote poems and essays; she compiled selections from the leading periodicals of the time. "Her old age was serene and happy, rich in intellectual companionship and in the love and respect of many friends."

As a prose writer her style was light, humorous and sympathetic, although she could on occasion employ the arts of logic with rare skill. Her essay entitled "Against Inconsistency in Our Expectations" has been pronounced the ablest effort of the kind that ever appeared in English. Charles James Fox was a great admirer of her work, and was with difficulty persuaded that it was a woman's. Her books for children were very popular, and supplied a want which up to that time had never received any attention from authors, who were content to afflict young minds with dreary drivel about impossible youngsters. We do not find anywhere in the literary world a character more lovable and a life on the whole more happy and fruitful of good results than hers. Her husband's insanity and sudden death were indeed heavy blows, but hers was a nature which did not run to extremes, and she took the events of life with cheerful courage and a gentle philosophy. She had no children.

In illustration of her style of writing, a few extracts from her works may be given. The following are the opening sentences of her essay entitled "Against Inconsistency in Our Expectations":

"As most of the unhappiness in the world arises rather from disappointed desires than from positive evil, it is of the utmost consequence to attain just notions of the laws and order of the Universe, that we may not vex ourselves with fruitless wishes, or give way to groundless and unreasonable discontent. The laws of natural philosophy, indeed, are tolerably well understood and attended to; and though we may suffer inconveniences, we are seldom disappointed in consequence of them. No man expects to preserve orange trees in the open air in our English winter; or when he has planted an acorn, to see it become a large oak in a few months. The mind of man naturally yields to necessity; and our wishes soon subside when we see the impossibility of their being gratified."

It was this essay that Fox found it difficult to believe a woman could have written. Its simple directness is indeed admirable. Her "A Dialogue of the Dead," which is an imaginary conversation between Helen of Troy and Madame de Maintenon, is an exceedingly clever satire. As a sample of her verse, we give the closing lines of her poem entitled, "Life":

"Life! we've been long together,  
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;  
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;  
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;  
Then steal away, give little warning,  
Choose thine own time;  
Say not good-night, but in some brighter clime  
Bid me good-morning."

## HUSBANDRY.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

Hymn from the Zend-Avesta

He who tills the earth, O Spitama Zarathustra, with the left arm and with the right, with the right arm and with the left, unto him, thus says the Earth "O, thou man, who dost till me with the left arm and with the right, hither shall people ever come and beg for bread; here shall I ever go on bearing, bringing forth all manner of food, bringing forth profusion of corn."

He who does not till the earth, O Spitama Zarathustra' with the left arm and with the right, with the right arm and with the left, unto him, thus says the earth, "O, thou man who dost not till me with the left arm and with the right, ever shalt thou stand at the door of the stranger, among those who beg for bread; ever shalt thou wait there for the refuse that is brought unto thee, brought by those who have profusion of wealth."

O Maker of the material world, thou Holy One, "What is the food that fills the law of Mazda? Ahura Mazda answered "It is sowing corn again and again, O Spitama Zarathustra." He who sows corn soweth holiness."

Husbandry was probably the first profession of civilization. Husbandry, in fact, meant civilization. It meant homes and domesticity. It stood for peace. Before the tilling of the soil, men lived by fishing and hunting, and those who derived their livelihood from following such callings would not find it to their advantage to remain in one place for any length of time. Besides the very fact that their lives depended upon the taking of other lives made existence for them a perpetual state of warfare. It would be impossible to say just when agriculture was first introduced, but we have abundant proof that ten thousand years ago the lake-dwellers had discovered the wonderful results of tilling and planting. From the old tools found, it can be taken for granted that those who followed an agricultural and pastoral life, had ample time at their disposal, for their tools, which in England were flint, found in the chalk deposits, show considerable development of the aesthetic taste. They are ornamented by carvings which must have taken months and years to complete, thus indicating that, instead of a perpetual warfare, life at that period must have been one of comparative peace.

From the earliest times farming has been considered one of the noblest of callings. We find it stated in Roman mythology that most of the gods and goddesses were supposed to have their special worth in the fields, and Jupiter himself was the lord of the harvests. In ancient times the culture of land and the breeding of cattle were the chief sources of the wealth of the centres of civilization. We read of Carthage, that wonderful city that flourished some nine hundred years before Christ, as being the richest centre of antiquity. The cultivation of the soil was probably nowhere carried on with such astonishing results as in the smiling country that surrounded Carthage; and it is remarkable to note that, while her ships were to be found upon every known sea, while all products of the ancient world, animal, vegetable and mineral, found their way into

her harbors and passed through the hands of her merchants, while in no city then known did commerce rank so high, yet the nobles of her citizens preferred to live upon their estates as agriculturists, and derived princely incomes from their farms.

In Egypt the profession of husbandry was held in great esteem, for it was to the husbandmen and the shepherds that she owed her riches and plenty. In ancient Babylon also, writes Tylor, agriculture must have been carried on for a long series of ages to produce such a wonderful civilization as existed then, with its government and armies, its temples and palaces. So we find it the world over, in ancient Palestine, in India, China, and the countries of Europe; and, as the cultivation of the soil and the breeding of sheep and cattle meant the riches of the old world, so it means the riches of our own world today.

Perhaps we outsiders give too little thought and too little honor nowadays to that profession which is the foundation of a country's greatness. Those of us who live in the confines of the big cities, cities literally walled by ugly skyscrapers that shut away the pleasant skies and the life-giving sunlight, are apt to pride ourselves with a very boastful pride, upon being citizens of a metropolis whose high buildings closely packed together seem with an ever-increasing population. We pride ourselves upon the pushing, hurrying throngs that crowd the streets, on the number of vomiting smokestacks that mark the factories and the mills, on the amount of money in circulation upon the exchanges. We feel that it is a very splendid thing to contribute to the making of such a city and to call it our own. If we ever have time, we may take a run away from the delightful hum of the streets, the clangor of tramcar bells, the honk of motors, the screams of the factory whistles to look abroad upon the country that surrounds our city. We see the wide green fields, the purple hills, a glimpse of a silver thread of a river, the sheltering, shadowy loneliness of the woodlands, fruit farms with their countless trees in long, straight rows like lines of soldiers, meadows where the ripening grass, catching the wind, bends and sways like the waves of the sea. The farmhouses are scattered miles apart in places. We feel a heartache as we look at them. "What loneliness!" we say to ourselves. "How can people who live in such a way have any chance for social intercourse? What a narrow conception of life must be their's whose world is so small!" Small! And God's sunlight laughs on the limitless hills, and the free wind blows up and in from the faraway sea with the taste of the salt still upon it. There is a pathetic little story of a city wif, an unloved little orphan, who was taken away from sordid and squallid surroundings, and work that was all too heavy for his narrow little shoulders. He was put into a kind home out somewhere away from the crowds and the smoke and the noise. He was sent to play in flowered meadows and treated with all tenderness and gentleness. Poor lad!—he was afraid of the vastness of it all, afraid of the wide, starlit, night-time sky. He did not like the taste of the air or the smell of the clover. He did not understand the love that was offered him. And one night he ran away, back again to the city, tramping the long miles feverishly, eagerly, until daylight found him back in the squalid court, and he crept up the narrow, dirty stairs to his attic, weak from fatigue, but crying from sheer joy at coming home. His soul and body and mind had become alike disfigured by his surroundings and manner of living, and all sane and wholesome things were incomprehensible to him. To a certain extent what was true of the little street wif is true of the majority of dwellers in large cities. They cannot understand what are the real things of life. And yet it is a strange fact that the majority of boys and girls brought up on farms look upon the city as the Mecca of their hopes. As they grow older their views of life change, probably, and they realize that one cannot get the very fullest allotment of joy within the walls of a town. The capacity for enjoyment, just as the capacity for loving, grows until we need the wide stretches of hill and valley, and even the vast expanse of heaven from which to take and upon which to bese.

Surely today as well as in the long ago husbandry is worthy a high if not the highest place among the professions. Surely the work is noble and ennobling, and when undertaken should be undertaken with one thought forever uppermost, that there is no other labor of which it can be said more truly and fittingly than in it man works hand-in-hand with God. He who owns a tract of land, which he tills and sows, leaves indeed the greater part of his work to an all-wise Providence, which waters the earth he has prepared from a bountiful heaven, and sends it life from the sun; which spreads abroad at night the blessed dew, and refreshes it at all times with the health-giving winds. The husbandman's sleep may indeed be care-free, for even while he slumbers the ceaseless force of Nature work for him.

## MUSIC OF THE SPHERES

There is no more beautiful thought than that the stars and planets in motion cause the ether to vibrate in tones of marvellous harmony. It is a very old thought. In that very ancient prose poem, which we call the Book of Job, the writer represents the Almighty as saying: "Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth, . . . when the morning stars sang together?" Thousands of years later Shakespeare gave expression to the same thought in those well known lines beginning:

"See how the floor of Heaven is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold; and he speaks of their music as being for "immortal minds." No one knows where the thought originated. It may be that the idea is simply a memory of some conclusion of forgotten science. It is so very old that almost any supposition is as tenable as any other.

When we recall from what antiquity such a suggestion as that referred to has come down to us and think about it for a little while we are apt to reach new conclusions about the attainments of the world in prehistoric times. Myths and poetical fancies usually have some basis in fact. An absolutely new thought seems hardly conceivable. The myth of Phaeton, who drove the chariot of the sun so badly that he set the world on fire is probably very much more than the idle fancy of some Greek poet. In all likelihood it is the preservation in fantastic form of the memory of some terrible event. So the ancient thought that the stars sang together seems to imply that long before it was first expressed there was a greater knowledge of stellar motion than would be inferred from casual observations of the starry dome. Indeed there are other things which corroborate such a suggestion. Among them are the signs of the Zodiac. When men first began to divide the apparent course of the sun into twelve divisions no one can pretend to know. We are only certain that the most ancient writings on the subject, and they are more than five thousand years ago, gave substantially the same "Signs" as are employed today in the Almanac. We may say something more about this at another time; our point now is that we have in this astronomical plan of the heavens proof positive that long previous to anything we can call historic times the story of the heavens was to some extent well understood. We do not wish to be understood as suggesting that there is such a thing as music of the spheres. We are only speaking of the idea as an illustration of the many things which have endured through centuries to testify to the nature of the thought of mankind in forgotten periods in the world's history.

Sir Leopold Mc Clintock, the recently deceased Arctic explorer, was once telling some of his adventures. "We certainly would have traveled much further had not our dogs given out at a critical moment," remarked the explorer. "Why?" said a fair listener breathlessly. "I thought that the Eskimo dogs were perfectly tireless creatures." Sir Leopold answered gloomily: "I—er—speak in a canine sense, miss."

The sexton of a "swell colored church" in Richmond was closing the windows one blustery Sunday morning during service, when he was beckoned to the side of a young negress, the widow of a certain Thomas.

## THE STORY TELLER

A Scotch minister had been away on a vacation, says a writer in Punch, and on his return asked the sexton how all had gone in his absence.

"Very well, indeed," was the cheerful response. "They do say that most moonlighters leave some one worse than themselves to fill the pulpit when they go away—but you never do that, sir."

At a political meeting an Irishman watched closely the trombone player in the band. Presently the man laid down his instrument and went out for a beer. Paddy investigated, and promptly pulled the horn to pieces. The player returned.

"Who's meddled with my drombone?" he roared.

"'Ol' did," said Paddy. "Here ye've been for two hours tryin' to pull it apart, an' Ol' did it in wan minut'!"

Sir Algernon West tells this story, so it must be all right. A working man came home in triumph one day with a flannel shirt, which he said he had bought for 2s. 1d.; moreover, it was guaranteed not to shrink. In due course the shirt was sent to and returned from the wash, and next morning the workman put it on. His wife came into the room just as he had done so.

"'Ullo, Bill," said she, "where did you get that new tie?"

A Montreal gentleman who was trying a horse with a view to making a purchase noticed that after driving the animal three miles he pulled pretty hard, requiring a steady rein and constant watching.

"Do you think this is just the horse for a lady to drive?" he asked.

"Well," answered the owner, "I must say I shouldn't want to be the husband of the woman who could drive that horse."

Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial. "So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered."

"So glad; and how little changed you are! Why, how long is it since we met?"

"About ten years."

"And why have you never been to see me?"

"My dear, just look at the weather we have had!"

A woman from the United States was at a dinner party with an eminent Chinese philosopher, when she said:

"May I ask why you attach so much importance to the dragon in your country? You know there is no such creature, don't you? You have never seen one, have you?"

There is a certain little Southern girl who is very fond of her negro mammy. The nurse's name is Sally, and she is a large woman, so she is known as Big Sally. Ethel, however, calls her "Biggie" for short.

One day her mother took her to a museum, where, among other things, there were some stuffed animals. Ethel was greatly interested, and for many days he did not tire of talking about them.

Perhaps a week later, at the supper table, after a pre-occupied silence she said:

"Mamma, when Biggie dies I'm not going to have her buried; I'm going to have her stuffed!"

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# Commemoration Jubilee of the Indian Mutiny

N commemoration of the jubilee of the Indian Mutiny 700 officers and men, veterans of that campaign, were entertained at dinner at the Royal Albert-hall by the proprietors of the Daily Telegraph, says the London Times. The old soldiers came from all parts of the kingdom, the War Office, the India Office, and the Admiralty having co-operated with the organizers in order to make the list of the guests as complete as possible. Such as reside at a great distance from London arrived on the previous night and were lodged by their hosts in the vicinity of the Albert-hall. Many of the old warriors, from infirmity or other cause, were unable to accept the invitation, and to these, 660 in number, Christmas hamper were sent. At the Albert Memorial the commemoration began with a review by Lord Roberts, which was witnessed by a large gathering of the public. The inspection evoked great interest and during its progress Lord Roberts frequently stopped and conversed with one or other of the survivors. Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain was in charge of the band, and the band of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—the old 32nd Foot, the defenders of Lucknow—played a selection of music.

Inside the hall there was a gay and inspiring scene as the old soldiers walked to the tables in the arena. The platform was occupied by the band of the Royal Artillery, in front of whom hung a number of banners captured during the Mutiny; while the grand tier was reserved for the officers and the relatives of the guests, and other persons invited in great numbers occupied the rest of the hall. The balconies were liberally decorated with trophies of flags and shields, the Star of India forming the basis of many of the trophies, while the names of the heroes of the mutiny were emblazoned in bold colors on the walls. Lord Roberts, who went through the Mutiny as a lieutenant, presided at a long table on the platform, where there were many distinguished guests, including Lord Curzon of Kedleston, General Sir Dighton Probyn, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr, Admiral Sir H. Stephenson, General Sir Godfrey Clerk, General Sir Hugh Gough, Sir Alfred Lyall, General Sir Harry Prendergast, General Sir Robert Biddulph, and General Sir W. Nicholson. The old soldiers were enthusiastically cheered as they took their places at the board. All wore their war medals conspicuously displayed across their breasts. Many who were lame were tenderly helped to their places by Guardsmen, or by their friends, but the majority were upright, well-preserved men who bore their years bravely. The Royal Artillery band played a selection of music while the dinner was in progress, and the last air played before the speeches was "The Campbells are Coming," by Piper Angus Gibson, of the Black Watch, the only surviving piper of those who took part in the Mutiny. The toast of "The King" having been honored,

Lord Roberts read the following message from the King, which had just been received:

"I shall be glad if you would make known to the veterans who are assembled at the Royal Albert-hall today under your chairmanship my great satisfaction at learning how large a number of the survivors who took part in the memorable Indian Mutiny of 1857 are able to be present on such an interesting occasion. I speak in the name of the whole Empire when I say that we deeply appreciate the conspicuous services rendered by them and their comrades, who have now passed away, under most trying circumstances, and with a gallantry and an endurance which were the means, under Providence, of saving the Indian Empire from grave peril."

Lord Roberts also announced the receipt of the following telegram from the Viceroy of India, dated Calcutta, December 23:—"Hearty good wishes to his historic gathering of the Indian Mutiny veterans, whose services in the hour of peril can never be forgotten." Lord Kitchener cabled:—"Please convey the hearty greetings and good wishes of the Army in India to Mutiny veterans. Their past gallant deeds are not forgotten in this country. We all wish them a pleasant evening and a happy New Year." The chairman added that he regretted to say that three old field-marshals, who had hoped to be present, and all of whom took part in the Mutiny, were unable to be there—Lord Wolseley, Sir George White, and Sir Evelyn Wood.

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said the ceremony in which they were taking part that day—for it was a ceremony much more than a festival—was the natural complement to an incident that occurred at the Delhi Durbar, close upon five years ago.

## An Incident of the Delhi Durbar

There they were commemorating the coronation of our King, whose gracious message had just been read. In a great amphitheatre, built within sight of that famous ridge, were assembled the princes of India, the civil and military officers, and the representatives of all the peoples and races of the mightiest empire that East and West had ever seen. Suddenly there walked into that arena, unexpected by the audience and unannounced, a small and tottering band of veterans, some of them in civil dress, others of them in old and frayed uniforms, but all of them bearing the medals and the ribbons on their breasts that told a glorious tale. The whisper went round that they were the Indian survivors of the Mutiny, who had been bidden to that famous scene of their heroism and their bravery nearly 50 years before. As soon as this fact was known a roar of acclamation burst from that vast assemblage, and amid shouting and tears—for even strong men broke down and wept—the veterans, the heroes of the great rebellion, passed to their appointed seats. (Cheers.) What India did for its Indian veterans on that occasion England, by the liberality of a great newspaper and its proprietors, was doing for the English survivors that day. (Cheers.) And those of them in that great hall who were privileged to be present were gazing for the last time upon one of the supreme pages of history before it was turned back for ever and stored away on the dusty shelves of time. They in the crowd were there to render their last tribute of gratitude and respect to those who had written their names upon that page in letters that would never die; and those veterans were there to answer the last roll call that they would hear together upon earth, in the presence of their old comrades, and before their old commanders. (Cheers.) He supposed that to the bulk of Englishmen present that day the Indian Mutiny of 1857 was already a tradition rather than a memory. It happened before many of them were born. Already it was receding into the dim corridors of the past, and was surrounded with an almost mystic halo as one of the great national epics of our race. (Cheers.) But to all of them, young or old, it was one of the combined tragedies and glories of the British nation—a tragedy, because there were concentrated into those terrible months the agony and the suffering almost of centuries; a glory, because great names leapt to light, high and ennobling deeds were done, and best and most enduring of all, there sprang from all that havoc and disaster the majestic fabric of an India united under a single Crown (cheers), governed, as we had tried to govern it, and were still trying to govern it, by the principles of justice and truth and righteousness. (cheers)—a spectacle which, if the entire Empire were to shrivel up tomorrow like a scroll in the fire, would still be a supreme vindication of its existence and its accomplishment in the history of mankind. (Cheers.) What a thought it was that they had there that day in that great hall the actual survivors of that immortal drama, the men—and, he dared say, also the women, might he not say the heroes and the heroines? (cheers)—who fought together in these fire-swept trenches, and behind those shot-riddled barricades, and to whose deathless valor and endurance it was owing that "ever upon the topmost roof the banner of England blew." Let them count it the proudest moment of their lives that they were there to meet them that day, the first of duties to pay them an honor perhaps too long delayed (cheers), the most precious of memories to have assisted in that commemoration, and most of all did they congratulate themselves, that there in the chair was the foremost of all those survivors, the veteran Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) They saw in him the hero of a score of campaigns, the proven champion of our national honor, and the trusted ser-

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But might they not also feel that along with Lord Roberts and the heroes who sat at the same table with him, for all they knew, the spirits of the mighty dead might be looking down upon that banquet that afternoon—the gentle and fervent soul of Henry Lawrence, part soldier, part statesman, and wholly saint (cheers); John Lawrence, that rugged tower of strength, four-square to all the winds that blow; Nicholson, the heroic paladin of the frontier; Outram, that generous and gallant spirit, the mirror of chivalry (cheers); the grave and high-souled Havelock (cheers); Colin Campbell, the cautious but indomitable veteran (cheers); Hugh Rose, that prince among fighting men; and many others whose names he saw there on the walls around him—Neill, Hodson, Ingalls, Peel, Chamberlain—who there was not time to describe? Neither let them forget the Viceroy, Caning, calm amid the tumult, silent in the face of obliquity, resolute through all upon the great and crowning lesson of mercy. (Cheers.) And along with those let them not forget all the hundreds more of unknown and inconspicuous dead, who were not the less heroes because their names were not engraved on costly tablets or because their bodies rested in unmarked Indian graves. (Cheers.) Equally with their comrades they were the martyrs and the saviours of their country, equally with them their monument was an empire rescued from the brink of destruction, and their epitaph was written in the hearts of their countrymen. (Cheers.) The ridge at Delhi which they held against such overwhelming odds, the residency at Lucknow, which they alternately defended and stormed, the blood-soaked sands of Cawnpore—all these were by their act the sacred places of the British race; for their sake we guard them with reverence, we dedicate them with humble and holy pride, for they were the altar upon which the British nation offered up the best and bravest in the hour of its supreme trial. (Cheers.) But he thought there were other memorials than those of woe and anguish which

the Mutiny might suggest. Often as he had wandered in those beautiful gardens at Lucknow, which those of them who were before him would not recognize now, where all the scars of siege and suffering had been obliterated by the kindly hand of nature, and where a solemn peace seemed to brood over the scene, he had been led by those conditions to discern a deeper truth and a more splendid consolation. Primarily they reminded them of the deathless bravery and endurance of the British soldier (cheers)—never seen to greater advantage than during that awful summer, with the scorching Indian sky, alternated with the drenching rains of the monsoon and when cholera and pestilence, and every attendant horror stalked abroad amidst the camps. But they also reminded them of the equal gallantry and constancy of our Indian troops (cheers), who fought side by side with their British comrades in the trenches, and died in the same ditch; and also of those hundreds of native attendants, faithful unto death (cheers), who clung to their English masters and mistresses with an unsurpassed devotion. (Cheers.) And, perhaps most of all, they reminded them that when all those dreadful passions had been staked a spirit of forbearance breathed in high places, and there sprang from all that chaos and suffering a new sense of peace and harmony, bearing fruit in a high and purified resolve. Never let it be forgotten that the result of the Mutiny was not merely an English victory, but an Indian pacified, united, and started once more upon its wondrous career of advance and expansion. The bitterness had gone out of the mind of those in India as it had out of ours, and the bloodstains had been wiped out in the hearts of both, just as in that beautiful garden at Lucknow they were covered up with the brightness of verdure and the blossoming of flowers. (Cheers.) And so they were brought to their duty of that afternoon. First and foremost it was to render praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, Who wrought that great deliverance, whose accents were heard even in the shriek and roar of Delhi and Lucknow, but Who spoke again and spoke last, as He did of old in the still small voice of mercy, and forgiveness, and reconciliation. (Cheers.) And then, honor let it be to the living and honor to the dead, honor to the European and honor to the Indian, whom neither distinction of race nor religion could keep apart in that pit of suffering and death; honor to the officer, and honor to the private, who served side by side without distinction of rank; honor to the men and honor to their places at the board. All wore their war medals conspicuously displayed across their breasts. Many who were lame were tenderly helped to their places by Guardsmen, or by their friends, but the majority were upright, well-preserved men who bore their years bravely. The Royal Artillery band played a selection of music while the dinner was in progress, and the last air played before the speeches was "The Campbells are Coming," by Piper Angus Gibson, of the Black Watch, the only surviving piper of those who took part in the Mutiny. The toast of "The King" having been honored,

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would have preserved him from a good many forced platitudes, for he would have known that a good cause does not justify any kind of reasoning. Yet even his platitudes do not set one against him, like the literary artifices of more clever writers; for there is no intent to deceive in them; he seems to offer them humbly enough, and to be aware of their inadequacy. They do express his own convictions and are not uttered so that we may think him a better man than he is.

Far we may seem to have done nothing but offer excuses for Whittier, and poetry cannot be defended with excuses. Whittier was born just a hundred years ago—to be exact, on December 17, 1807—and if his poetry had no positive qualities, it would be mere waste of time to write about it now. But it has positive qualities, though they are not very conspicuous. It is better than it seems at a first reading, and it pleases more in the mass than in single pieces. As Mr. Benson says, we need pay no attention to his political poems. He wrote them from a sense of duty, and they have all the literary defects from which the rest of his verse is free. In them he felt himself free to throw off his Puritan restraint, and they seem to prove that his Puritan restraint was good for his art. They are written in a style beyond his powers, and are full of the conscientious but uninspired rhetoric of the pulpit. Otherwise, he is quite free from rhetoric. He is always rather a talking than a singing poet, and he does not strain his voice with trying to talk too loud. The true lyrical passages in his verse are few, and they come in those rare moments when he does succeed in attaining to the mystical imagination of poets like Vaughan, when the earth does become to him significant of heaven. Thus in a poem called "The Grave by the Lake," he expresses his belief in the divine love for men of all creeds, and in a beautiful verse he finds a proof of that love in the impartiality of nature:

Therefore well may Nature keep  
Equal faith with all who sleep,  
Set her watch of hills around  
Christian grave and heathen mound.

Passages such as this, however rare they may be, make us trust the poet who wrote them, and set us searching for latent beauties in the sense of his least promising verses. They are both natural and surprising, true flowers of the mind, and of a mind not used to force its flowers; and they may be easily overlooked, because their beauty depends upon the context, and there is nothing in the context to attract our attention. In Whittier they are short and far "between," sometimes so short that the reader, unless he is expectant of them, will run over them. In his poem about a Quaker meeting there are two lines about one:

Who loved not less the earth that light  
Fell on it from the heavens in sight;

Lines the felicity of which it would be easy to miss, just as the felicities of Vaughan were missed until Wordsworth discovered them. We do not know whether Whittier ever read Vaughan; but he appears to have read Marvell, since he says in his "Pream" that he has not "Marvell's wit and graceful song," and there seems to be a faint echo of Marvell's poetry in much of his verse. Very likely he was drawn to Marvell by the idea that he was a Puritan poet, and felt that he could enjoy his Puritan flowers of fancy without misgiving. Of modern poets Wordsworth had the most influence upon him, and there is an echo of Tennyson in some of his verse. But his real affinity is with the poets of the seventeenth century, because he lived in a society much nearer in its intellectual state to them than to Wordsworth or Tennyson. He describes nature with the simplicity of Herrick, and he tries to reason about it with the precision of Vaughan. He has not the instinctive modern sense of the vague significance of natural beauty. His enjoyment of it is quite simple, and it becomes significant to him only after an effort of his intellect. For him earth is earth and heaven heaven, and he cannot find the one in the other, though he tries to discover the connexion between them. Yet that he understood Wordsworth is proved by the poem which he wrote upon him, a poem which contains this verse:

The sunrise on his breezy lake,  
The rosy tints his sunset brought,  
World-seen, are gladdening all the vales  
And mountain-peaks of thought.

This could not be said of Whittier himself, but his description of nature are often vivid and sometimes imaginative, as in this verse from "Summer by the Lakeside":

White clouds, whose shadows haunt the deep,  
Light mists, whose soft embraces keep  
The sunshine on the hills asleep!

Then follow some commonplaces about the soothing effects of nature, and then the inspiration returns in this verse upon Death:

That shadow blends with mountain gray,  
It speaks but what the light waves say—  
Death walks from Fear today.

We can see that Whittier had the varying moods of a poet, and his expression of these moods interests

the women who faced those perils with equal fortitude and devotion (cheers); honor to the sailors who served the naval guns (cheers); honor to the surgeons who attended the stricken and wounded (cheers); honor to the chaplains who administered the last rights to the dying and the dead. And finally, praise and glory let it be to the dwindling band of war-scarred heroes whom they say before them that afternoon (loud cheers), and who by their presence there had reminded them of the deathless bravery and endurance of the British soldier (cheers)—never seen to greater advantage than during that awful summer, with the scorching Indian sky, alternated with the drenching rains of the monsoon and when cholera and pestilence, and every attendant horror stalked abroad amidst the camps. But they also reminded them of the equal gallantry and constancy of our Indian troops (cheers), who fought side by side with their British comrades in the trenches, and died in the same ditch; and also of those hundreds of native attendants, faithful unto death (cheers), who clung to their English masters and mistresses with an unsurpassed devotion. (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts, on rising to reply, was warmly cheered by the veterans. He said he could assure Lord Curzon that, old soldiers and sailors, who were privileged to serve in India during the Mutiny of 1857, had listened to his eloquent speech with the keenest interest. Lord Curzon's tribute of praise and appreciation of the men who took a leading part in quelling that Mutiny was cordially endorsed by all of them, while those of them who had the privilege of assisting them in their difficult work were greatly gratified by his kind recognition of their efforts. (Cheers.) He wished that the duty of responding to the toast could have been undertaken by some one with more claims than he had (titles of "No, No") to speak for the spirits of 1857, but the lapse of 50 years had carried off all those to whom the country then looked to protect its interests and to guard its honor. They who were left were little more than boys at that time, and there was no one alive now who held any position of responsibility at that period. He thought he should be acting in accordance with the wishes of all those present if at this point he offered to Lord Burnham their most sincere thanks for that sumptuous entertainment (cheers), and assured him that they appreciated the kindly and patriotic sentiment which induced him to suggest and to take upon himself the whole burden of carrying it out. But they must all feel that this commemoration was an honor not paid to them, but to the memory of those by whose skill and courage that great epoch in our Indian history was brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It was not upon them who were present that the bur-

den of the crisis rested; it was upon the men whose names were inscribed around that hall

# THE SIMPLE LIFE



How Plants Feed and Grow

NE of the main sources, if not the most important source, of revenue on the farm is the revenue derived from the product of the fields, the fruits of the various forms of plant life that are grown on the farm. On the plant life of the farm all the animal life depends for its supply of food. Every farmer, then, realizes that the success of his entire farming operations depends in a large measure on the growth and



Peony—Prince of Wales

development of the various forms of plant life which he has under his care. If by his care and skill in the cultivation of the soil and the management of the various farm operations, he is enabled to develop a strong and vigorous plant growth on his farm, his efforts are well repaid by the increased revenue which he derives from the product of his fields.

The object of this paper is an attempt to explain the means by which the plant takes the crude, inorganic foods from the soil and air and combines them into a form which will serve as a food both for man and beast. It is a wonderful fact that this power of converting unorganized foods into an organized form that can be utilized by the various forms of animal life is alone possessed by the plant. In order, then, that one may more fully understand the various forces which are at work in the wonderful development, one must study the nature of the plant in relation to its surroundings, and the nature and function of each part which goes to constitute the entire organism called a plant.

We all know that before one can have a fully developed plant, one must first sow the seed. Were we to examine one of these seeds we would find lying wrapped up within the seed a miniature plantlet, together with a supply of food for its maintenance until it can derive its food from other sources.

Before one can coax this little plantlet forth from its snug place within the seed, we must have a suitable environment as regards stem. Place the seed whatever way one will within the soil, and it will be found that the different parts of the germinating seed will develop into a particular organ to serve a particular function in the development of the perfect plant.

When suitable conditions are present, we find that those parts of the newly-developed plantlet rapidly increase in size and become changed in form. From the part that goes advanced in the soil, and which we call the root, we notice branches arising. Were we to closely observe the manner in which these small secondary roots originated, we would find that they had evidently come from the interior of the older root, forcing their way through the outer tissues, and appearing on the outside as small secondary roots or root branches. As the development of the upper part of the plant proceeds, we notice that this branching of roots goes on with corresponding rapidity. On older plants one finds that the roots have become very much branched and form a compact system made up of large main roots, and branching or secondary roots of varying sizes, while near the tips of the smaller secondary roots we find small branches proceed, we will find that these small microscopic rootlets serve a most important function in the plant's development.

As in the root, we find that the part of the plantlet that comes upward to form the stem of microscopic size called root hairs. As we proceed, we will find that these small microscopic rootlets serve a most important function in the plant's development.

As in the root, we find that the part of the plantlet that comes upward to form the stem

rapidly elongates, the part of the stem elongating most rapidly being a short section just back of the tip or terminal bud. As the stem increases in length, we notice buds being developed laterally along the sides of the stem. From these buds originate the leaves, and later the branches of the fully developed stem. The secondary branching of the stem differs from that of the root, in that the branches of the stem originate at the outside of the older stem, while those of the roots originate from within.

The function of the stem, together with its branches, of course, is the bearing of the leaves and of the flowers and fruit. These organs serve most important functions in the development of the plant. The leaves may be regarded as the lungs or breathing organs of the plant, for it is in them that the various foods that the plant requires are built up. Consequently, it is important that plants be supplied with abundant foliage or leaf surface in order that the various processes that are so essential to the plants' welfare be kept up. Were we to strip a growing plant of its leaves and prevent the development of these organs, we would find that the plant would soon die of starvation.

One characteristic of leaves and many parts of stems that we, no doubt, have noticed, is the presence of a bright green color which is caused by the presence of a pigment within the tissues of the leaves. It is owing to this coloring that the plant is enabled to intercept certain rays of light and store up within its own tissues the energy necessary to manufacture food.

The growing plant derives its food from two sources—the soil and the air. The various elements which are derived from these different sources are brought together within the tissues of the leaf, and there transformed into foods that may be used in the production of new parts or the enlargement of parts already produced.

The growing plant requires quite a variety of foods in its growth. Many of these it obtains from the soil, where they may be stored up in a variety of forms, some in a form that is difficult for the plant to secure conveniently.

Before these foods can be absorbed by the plant, they must by some means be rendered available. This change in the condition of plant foods within the soil may be brought about by careful and intelligent cultivation. Among the more important foods which the plant derives from the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. These foods are of special interest on account of the fact that the soil may become impoverished of all the available supply, and a new supply must be returned in the form of manures of some description. The carbon which forms such a large percentage of the dry matter of plants is obtained almost wholly from the air. Beside containing abundance of food, the soil must also be warm and moist, and in such a condition as to allow of a free circulation of air before the various foods can be taken up by the plant. All the foods that are taken in by the plant from the soil are absorbed in solution. Were we to examine carefully the root system of a rapidly growing plant, we would find that the small root and root hairs were very closely associated with the small particles constituting the soil mass, and in pulling up the plant we would find that numerous small particles of soil still adhere to these fine hairs, showing that the association between the two is very close. It is by means of this close association of the root with the soil that the plant is enabled to absorb its supplies of food.

Were we to closely examine a soil that was in an ideal condition for plant growth, we would find that surrounding each of the small particles that constituted the soil mass was a thin film of water. In this film of soil water surrounding the soil particles are dissolved the various elements of plant food that the plant absorbs in its process of growth. In order, then, to ensure rapid absorption, which is so essential to rapid growth, we must see to it that our soil is in the proper condition to stimulate the development of an extensive root system. This may be done by keeping the soil warm, moderately moist, and in such a condition that the air will freely circulate through all parts of it.

As this soil water is absorbed by the plant, the plant foods are carried along with it in solution into the interior of the root, thence through the stem to the leaves of the plant. In the leaves of the plant the wonderful changes necessary to the building up of plant food take place.

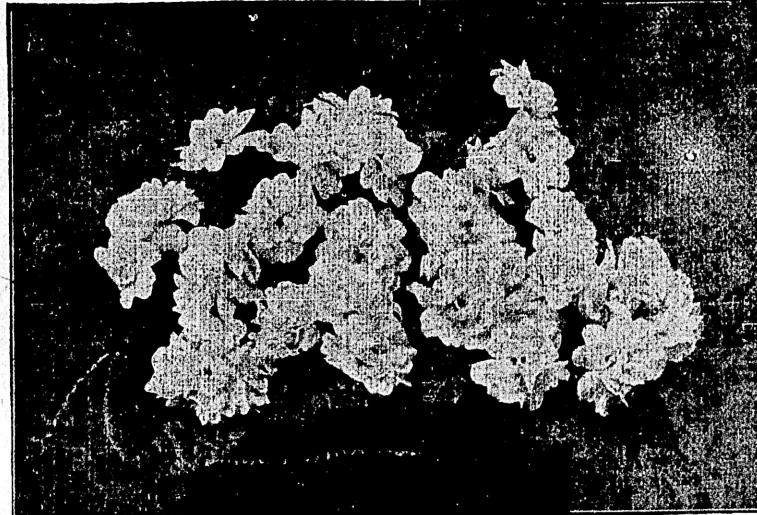
The various elements absorbed from the soil by the roots are united in the leaves with the elements obtained from the air and converted into a form that the plant can use. The means by which this wonderful change is brought about is not very clearly understood,

but at least three conditions must be present before the change will take place. There must be light, sufficient heat, and abundance of the green coloring matter present in the leaves.

As the food is manufactured into leaves during the day, it is broken down and carried to the growing parts of the root and stem during the night, and so the manufacturing process goes on. Consequently, during those seasons of the year when the most rapid absorption and the most rapid manufacture of food are taking place, we find that the plant is most rapidly increasing in size. As the season advances, and the maximum of growth is reached, we find that the plant begins storing up a supply of food for the next season's growth. In annual plants this superfluous food is stored up in the seed, while in plants that live for a longer period of time, it may be stored up in various parts or in special organs which the plant produces for that purpose.—Paper read before the Western Horticultural Society, by W. F. Brodrick, Lecturer in Horticulture and Forestry, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

## Tuberose.

These deliciously fragrant and exceedingly useful flowers are much more easily grown than is generally supposed, and will well repay the little trouble that is necessary to have them in perfection. For early forcing pot singly into five or six-inch pots, as early in the season as the bulbs can be obtained, and plunge in a good moist heat, withholding water till the foliage makes its appearance, when water may be given abundantly till the flower buds are formed, when they may be removed to the greenhouse or conservatory and less water given. For Autumn blooming, pot singly into five or six-inch pots in March or April, using a light rich compost, and plunge the pots about six inches above their rims in cocoa-nut fibre, coal ashes, or any light material under the stage of a greenhouse or in a cool pit or frame; when the foliage of these makes its appearance they



Double White Primrose.

should be removed and plunged under a south wall, removing them to the greenhouse or indoors as the flower-buds are formed. Dry roots may also be planted in sheltered places in the open ground, from the middle of April to the latter part of May, and will produce beautiful flowers in autumn if taken up and potted when coming into flower, and will furnish a supply of valuable bloom in the greenhouse almost up to Christmas.

## Hardy Primroses

A beautiful free-flowering class of hardy plants, which has been highly improved of late years, invaluable for spring gardening. The hybrid varieties vary in color from the palest and most delicate sulphur yellow, through all the soft shades of rose and purple to the most intense and brilliant crimson. In mild seasons many of the varieties will commence blooming in the autumn and continue through the winter, but from the beginning of April to the middle of May they are generally in full bloom, and present a most lovely appearance. A partially shaded border, with a westerly aspect, will grow them to perfection in almost any moderately rich soil.

## Frenzied Fern Balls

During the winter and early spring fern balls are offered for sale in the florists' shops. These will give more satisfaction if purchased when in a fresh condition, because, as this ball is nothing but a mass of fern roots wound tightly around a central mass of moss, it dries out rapidly when exposed to the air. They come in all sorts of odd and fantastic shapes.

To start the fern ball into growth it must be first plunged into a pail of water and left there long enough to have the water thoroughly penetrate to the moss inside. After removing the ball and before putting it in the window, hang it up over a sink or other receptacle that the superfluous moisture may drain off and be caught. With conscientious syringings

given regularly every day and an occasional thorough soaking, this ball will be a mass of feathery green ferns all winter. It is a sort of resurrection plant and dies down completely during the hot weather.

## Garden Calendar for January

Order full list of seeds this month, and plants (Perennial and otherwise) for Spring planting:

**Plant**—Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees. And especially: Peonies, Vines for Forcing, Roses, Horse Radish, Fencing Strawberries in pots, Start Begonias, Star Gloxinias.

**Sow**—A few Cucumbers in heat, Tomatoes in heat, Mushrooms, Early Dwarf Peas in warm border, Early Dwarf Peas in heat, Cyclamen Seed in heat, Mazagan and Early Long-pod Beans, French Beans in heat, A few Melons in heat, Forcing Carrots in frames, Milan Turnip, Lettuce, Forcing Radish in heat, Mustard and Cress, A little Early Cabbage, A little Cauliflower, A little Spinach, Broad Beans.

## Fighting the Scale

**NJURIES** by scale insects are practically confined to three species: The oyster scale, the scurfy scale, and the San Jose scale. The last-named, the smallest and most recently discovered, is by far the most destructive of the three.

The oyster-scale has an oyster-shaped, brownish scale about one-eighth of an inch long. The scurfy scale is fully as large, whitish or dirty white, individual scales being rather broad and with a yellowish speck at one extremity. It frequently forms a scurfy-like covering when abundant on a tree. These two species winter as eggs under the mother scales, the minute crawling young appearing from about the first to the latter part of May, depending upon the latitude, when they wander for a short time and then establish themselves upon the bark.

Winter treatment is not very effective, and it is therefore best to control these two species by spraying at the time the young are most active, with a kerosene emulsion (the standard formula) diluted with six or seven parts of water, or a whale-oil soap solution—one pound of soap to six or seven gallons of water.

The relatively inconspicuous San Jose scale is much smaller, only about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, nearly circular, and grayish or yellowish gray in color. The half-grown scales, frequently very abundant on infested wood, are only about half as large, nearly circular, with a distinct nipple surrounded by a crater-like depression, and ranging in color from a medium gray to dark gray or even black. Very young scales are whitish, while the minute crawling young appear like yellow specks.

A characteristic of this insect is the purplish red discoloration of green tissues in the immediate vicinity of the scale. This may be seen in the tissues of the inner bark, on the surface

of green twigs, leaves or fruit. One of the easiest methods of detecting the presence of this scale is to examine the fruit of apples, pears, plums or the leaves of peach trees for the scale and its reddish discoloration. This insect breeds almost continuously from the middle or the latter part of June till frost, which fact explains in large measure its great destructiveness.

The most effective method of control is by treating the dormant trees in winter with something active enough to destroy the pest. This means exceedingly thorough work with spray apparatus of any kind. The materials most extensively used in the Eastern states are lime-sulphur washes or some form of oil. The lime-sulphur wash, despite the labor necessary to prepare it and its somewhat caustic nature, is very effective in controlling the scale, and also of much value in checking certain other insects and fungous diseases. It is the best wash to use under most conditions. It may be prepared by putting a few pails of water in a large iron kettle (twenty gallons), or cooking outfit of galvanized iron, bringing the same nearly to a boil, then adding twenty pounds of lime, followed at once with fifteen pounds of flowers of sulphur or fine sulphur flour; stir vigorously and keep the combination boiling actively for at least thirty minutes, or till a deep brick-red color is obtained. Then strain through a rather fine wire netting (mosquito netting will do) or coarse bagging, dilute with cold water to forty gallons, and spray at once.

Another wash, practically as effective, if well prepared, may be made by putting five or six pails of hot water in a barrel (a good flour-barrel will answer), then add the above-named quantities of lime and sulphur and ten pounds of sal soda, stir vigorously till the lime is slaked; it may be necessary to add a little cold water to prevent boiling over. After the violent boiling has largely ceased, cover with burlap and allow the mixture to stand at least thirty minutes, stirring occasionally, then dilute and spray as described above.

One serious disadvantage about lime-sul-

phur washes for suburban work is the danger of spotting paint on fences and buildings, since the sulphur in the wash blackens lead-paints. There are a number of commercial oil preparations on the market. They are exceedingly convenient, since it is only necessary to dilute with cold water before spraying. The most serious objection to the employment of the "soluble oils" is the danger of injury to trees, since certain of these preparations at least must be employed with much care, and it has yet to be demonstrated that they can be used for a series of years without detriment to the trees. On the other hand, the oils spread more readily than the lime-sulphur wash, and it is consequently easier to do a thorough job with a minimum amount of material.

The rule for treatment with oily combinations is to thoroughly wet—not drench—every portion of the trees, whereas, it is by all means advisable to thoroughly drench the trees with the lime-sulphur wash. All familiar with the destructive nature of the scale agree in recommending some treatment, even though the application may result in a certain amount of injury. A good pump for spraying can hardly be obtained for less than ten or fifteen dollars, and the owner of a few trees may find it advantageous to employ some one possessing a good spraying outfit, and in this way secure thorough treatment at a minimum cost.—E. P. Felt, State Entomologist of New York, in *Suburban Life*.

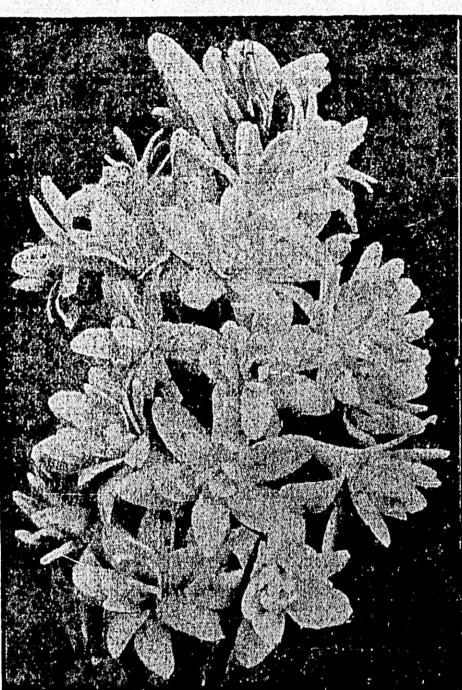
## Training Grape Vines

By many of the best authorities on grape culture the training of grape vines upon what is known as the Kniffen system is strongly advocated, more especially for the very vigorous varieties.

Under this system the plants are set eight, nine, or ten feet apart each way, as in common practice. The first year the young vines are allowed to lie upon the ground, but the second year steps must be taken towards forming the permanent top. When the vine is pruned in early spring only about two vigorous buds are allowed to remain, and if one strong shoot is obtained, that is all that is necessary. These shoots are trained to long upright stakes, so that the matured canes may be in the position of the permanent stems; a trellis is not necessary the second year, although it sometimes occurs that the vines may grow so vigorously that the top may be formed the second summer instead of the third.

At the beginning of the third year the vines are pruned, so that the one upright cane extends to the top wire of the trellis, and possibly one or two laterals may be present, but these are of minor importance. The principal object should be to get a strong, well-matured upright cane. Usually the vine has but one stem. Some growers, however, prefer to have two, as it is said that the growth upon the top wire will take place at the expense of that on the lower.

The trellis should be in position before the third season's growth. Only two wires are used in the true Kniffen system. The lower



Double Tuberose

one placed from three to four feet above the ground, and the second from two and a half to three feet above the first. Some fruit may be borne the third year, but too much should not be allowed to remain. When the vine is pruned at the beginning of the fourth season, all laterals except four should be near the top wire and two men near the lower. After the fourth season the vine retains essentially the same form.—*The Farming World*.

# THE SIMPLE LIFE



## WITH THE POULTRYMAN

Keeping Fancy Poultry as a Recreation

**T**o those who breed poultry for recreation, the fact that fowls having no striking peculiarities may still be valuable as fancy fowls is of much importance. Fowls ranking highest in general utility values are, as a rule, fowls in which no character (if we except egg-production) has been abnormally developed. American fanciers, as a class, are far from indifferent to utility qualities. They take as much pleasure in developing the laying and table qualities of the varieties in which they are interested as in developing color-markings. The ultra qualities constitute a very small section of the fancy. The great majority of fanciers give fancy points of breeding first place in their thoughts and practice, but by no means allow them to monopolize either.

Fowls that to the uninitiated appear to be very ordinary looking birds may be of great value from the fancier's point of view. A case in point is that of the Barred Plymouth Rock. The usual verdict of those not acquainted with this variety, when their attention is first directed to Barred Rocks as a variety of great interest to fanciers, is that they are "common-looking fowls." The regularity and evenness of barring and the clearness of color in a fine specimen, which seem so beautiful to the breeder trained to observe such points, and familiar with the difficulties of producing them, the novice does not appreciate.

The prime consideration in the determination of fancy points is not that a character shall be odd, or in itself beautiful, or that a combination of characters shall result in oddity or peculiar beauty. Beauty, oddity and novelty are only incidental. It is the difficulty of producing a character or combination that makes it attractive to the fancier. Exaggerations of characters are not his original ideas for varieties of fowls. The exaggerations come about when the original ideals have been approximated by many fanciers in many specimens.

With breeding for the pleasure afforded by the production of fowls, beautiful in themselves or according to the conventional standards of fanciers, or for this and the honor of winning prizes—his prime object—the poultry-keeper, should, first of all, consider the capacity of the ground available for poultry, and adapt his buildings and adjust the size of his flock to the land. For the production of fine specimens, and that fine specimens, when produced, may be kept in pleasing condition, it is necessary either that the fowls have a liberal allowance of room, or that they receive constantly all the care required to develop and preserve their quality under the unfavorable conditions which over-crowded quarters present. The latter alternative is the one usually chosen by the fancier much limited for ground-room. This choice is, at least forty-nine times in fifty, a mistake. However good one's intentions may be, when poultry is kept for recreation, poultry must yield at times to more important interests. In such emergencies, over-crowded fowls suffer—sometimes irretrievably, so far as that season's results are concerned.

Should he select a variety in any way unsuitable to his location, the breeder of fowls for recreation will fail to secure much of the pleasure his flock should afford him. In smoky, dusty sections, white fowls are always unsatisfactory, and fowls having plumage of which the ground color is light or white, though not so unsightly as white fowls when soiled, cannot easily be kept in pleasing condition. For green lawns, away from smoke and dust, for shady orchards and open meadows, there is nothing so attractive as fowls in which white is the prevailing color—and in such locations, all fowls with white in the plumage present their best appearance.

For locations of either kind there is a wide range of choice. Of black fowls, the most popular variety today is the Black Minorca, a large, handsome representative of the Mediterranean type, an excellent layer of white eggs, unsurpassed in size, and a most acceptable table fowl for home consumption. When a black fowl is wanted, and a brown egg is preferred, or if the large comb of the Minorca is considered objectionable, the Black Langshan is likely to be chosen.

After the black fowls, brown, or "partridge" colored, or red, or golden varieties are usually preferred for places when light colors are objectionable. Among these, the Brown Leghorn, the Partridge Wyandotte and Rhode Island Reds are favorites. Of white varieties, the White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks have most admirers, though White Leghorns are very popular. The Columbian Wyandotte, in plumage resembling the well known Light Brahma, is also attracting a great deal of attention. Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and Buff Leghorns are appropriate in almost any conditions but those extremely unfavorable to light-colored fowls.

In the breeding of fancy fowls, color is the

first consideration. Theoretically, this is wrong. We may say, too, that, practically, it is wrong. Written standards describe shape first, and give shape considerations all possible prominence, but though the phrase "shape makes the breed, color the variety," is repeated often enough to be classed as a maxim, it is commonly observed among fanciers that color points get first consideration in the awarding of prizes.

In all solid-colored birds, the object is to secure a uniform shade throughout the surface. In parti-colored birds, the object is to secure regularity in markings, and, incidental to this, clearness and richness in and sharp distinctions between the various colors.

While it is the surface color only that is visible as the bird stands in the yard or exhibition coop, in most varieties the dependence of surface-color upon under-color (that is, the color of the part of the plumage not visible when feathers are in their natural position) is so great that under-color is of great importance in breeding, and is given special consideration in the judging of nearly all varieties of fowls.

There is a common impression, shared by many who might be supposed to know better, that solid-colored varieties are easily produced in approximate perfection, while parti-colored varieties are difficult to breed. As a general proposition this is incorrect, though it is un-



A Fine Specimen of a Game Cock

denably true that the combinations of color considered ideal in some parti-colored varieties present peculiar obstacles to the skill of the fancier. A brilliant, intense black, a pure white, or a clear buff, is a problem to tax the skill of the most expert fancier. Ideals in these, as in all points of excellence, are progressive. Originally, the best specimens produced rarely reach the ideal prescribed by the written standard for any character. In the development of many characters, as has been already stated, the time comes when the old ideal is attained so generally that new ideals must be used in practice. Excellence is always relative. A white bird appears white only when no whiter bird is compared with it. A specimen which looks very black compared with another may look brown when compared with one of a deeper black plumage. Both the absence of color which is called white, and the superabundance of pigment that is designated black, are unnatural developments, and the constant effort of nature to break them up gives the breeder of solid-colored fowls as difficult a problem as that offered in any combination of colors and continually stimulates him to renewed efforts.

As a fancier grows in experience, he recognizes a certain quality of reasonableness in many requirements which at first seemed to him superfluous. Association with other fanciers, also, will invariably draw him toward, if not to, the conventional estimates of beauty. His failures to produce types which he may have thought others preferred only because they happened to have them is apt to compel him toward an appreciation of the results of skill as a high form of beauty. A novice who takes up a buff variety seldom considers the specimen that is nearest one uniform shade the most beautiful specimen. Variations in color in different sections do not seem to him unpleasing, but, as he discovers that uniformity of shade is all but impossible to secure, he develops a corresponding sense of its beauty.

To the true fancier, competition is a necessity. It affords the opportunity of measuring his results accurately by applied standards. Nor is he deterred from exhibiting by an occasional instance when he feels that he has been the victim of incompetent judging or dishonest practices. But, over and above this, sufficient reason for exhibiting is the benefit to the fancier himself of direct contact and competition with others. In this sense, defeat is as useful as success—often more useful.

The selection of the specimens to be exhibited should be made as long as possible before the show to which they are to be sent. The veteran exhibitor makes many of his selections—as many as possible—tentatively weeks' and

months in advance, and begins at once to give each candidate such attention and treatment as will most aid toward putting it in perfect show condition. Broken or dead feathers are removed, in order to allow the new ones replacing them to mature. Rough and scaly legs are scrubbed and rubbed with oily preparations until the skin presents a normal surface. White birds are washed—a process which the novice should practice on birds not destined for exhibition, and should master before the time comes to wash the exhibition birds. In keen competition, an unwashed white bird has now hardly one chance in a thousand of winning.

It is desirable that the exhibitor should attend his birds at the show, but amateurs can not always do this. The attendants in the show room generally are careful to look after the comfort of the birds, but the unattended bird does not get the little extra attentions that mean so much to the fowls in the—to them—trying conditions of the exhibition room. Though unable to accompany them himself, the thorough fancier will see that, as his birds go to the show, they are in clean and roomy coops, with every provision for their comfort on the journey.

If it is at all possible, the fancier should attend the show at which he exhibits. When the show is in the home or a nearby town, this is done as a matter of course, but the obstacles to attending distant shows keep many fanciers at home and deprive them of much of the satisfaction afforded when their birds win honors. A custom which seems to be growing among fanciers who seek higher honors than their local shows can give is to take their annual vacation at the time of the show at which they wish to exhibit.

Every visitor to poultry shows will remember seeing birds of striking superficial characteristics, and the fact must be recognized that such birds as the Polish with its crest, the Houdan with its topknot, the Black Spanish with its enormously developed white face and ear-lobes, the Cochin with its extensive feathering, and the Silky with its wonderful hairlike plumage, have admirers and are bred more or less extensively all over the country.

Every man to his taste, must be the rule in breeding fancy poultry, as in other matters. It is true, however, that those birds with unusual and striking characteristics are not bred so widely as those fowls which are more commonly used for utility purposes. There is one good thing about the fancy, and that is that there is variety enough to suit every one who has any love at all for poultry breeding. The keeping of fancy poultry is a form of recreation which is becoming popular all over the country.—John H. Robinson in *Suburban Life*.

## AROUND THE FARM

### Does Cultivation Check Evaporation?

**F**all the moisture which comes to the earth could be retained, even our most arid regions could be made to produce crops every year. Much of the rainfall is not used by the crop, but is wasted by the processes of evaporation. Authorities state that in humid regions as much as 25 per cent of the entire precipitation is lost to the soil by evaporation and drainage. In the regions of less rainfall the amount of water lost is not so great, being put at 10 per cent of the total fall, due largely to the fact that the land is more nearly level and not so much is lost by running away into the creeks and ditches. In these sections by far the greater amount is lost by evaporation. It often happens that the rainfall during the growing season is not sufficient to produce a crop, even if all the moisture could be retained. This is frequently the case in sections where the annual rainfall is entirely ample for the crop's needs, the trouble being that it does not come at the right time of the year. The problem in such a case is to make use of all the rain that falls during the entire season. Good crops often are produced where the rainfall during the growing season is not more than one-quarter of the amount required by the plant. Such a thing is possible because of the fact that the precipitation of the earlier part of the season has been retained in the soil.

The process of evaporation is going on constantly. From water surfaces in the semi-arid districts the amount removed in a year varies from a minimum of 20 inches to a maximum of 105 inches. The same forces that draw water from the surfaces of ponds, lakes and rivers are at work taking water from the surface of the land, only not to so great an extent, as the water in the ground must first be brought to the surface. This water is being constantly pumped up from the sub-soil and is as constantly evaporated, unless there is some means of holding it below the surface of the ground. It is just as natural for water to move up from the subsoil and to pass off from the surface of the ground as vapor as it is for oil to move up the lamp wick and be consumed by the flame. This is Nature's way of watering the plant when the rainfall is insufficient. In making it necessary to cultivate the fields in order to get a good crop, nature has also provided a means of checking the evaporation at the surface of the soil. It is one of nature's fine adjustments that makes the best methods of cultivating the fields also the best method of

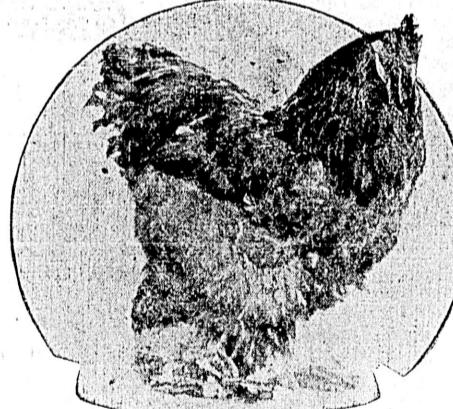
conserving moisture, or checking the evaporation.

The wonderful rapidity with which moisture rises by capillary attraction to the surface and is evaporated is not generally understood. Fortunately we have some investigators who have studied these things and given to the world the results of their investigations. Prof. King has carried on some very valuable experiments to ascertain the amount of moisture that would evaporate from a square foot of ground in twenty-four hours.

This work was accomplished by placing a metallic tube one foot square in a tank of water so protected that there could be no evaporation or loss of water, except through this tube. The tube was five feet long, filled with soil from top to bottom, and submerged into the water four feet, so that the water to evaporate had to pass up one foot through the soil by capillary attraction. This placed the water level one foot below the surface of the soil. The rate of evaporation for ten consecutive days was a quart and a half of water to the square foot. The tube was then lifted one foot higher, making it necessary for the moisture to rise two feet by capillary attraction, when the loss was a little over one quart. It was then lifted to three and then to four feet, and when rising four feet by capillary attraction the loss was a little over a pint to the square foot. We can thus understand how crops suffer so quickly even after we have had considerable rain. With water drawn from the subsoil four feet below the surface at the rate of one pint to the square foot would be equivalent to a loss of 5,445 gallons of water to the acre, under the most favorable conditions for evaporation. In the fields, however, the conditions for evaporation would not be as favorable as this, but the amount of moisture taken off by evaporation would indeed be very great.

In Mr. Campbell's work with dry farming in the year 1894 he found that water evaporated very quickly from uncultivated fields and also that it was possible to store up a great amount of moisture by proper cultivation. Where his operations were carried on that year there was no rainfall after early May or June, and the average field was practically dry when the first rain came on July 7. At that time the fields were flooded by a rain of four and a half inches, which came down quickly. In the fields where the experiments were conducted the surface had been well cultivated and was in a splendid condition to absorb the fresh rain. Eight days after the rain, the ordinary fields were practically dry. Their surface had been so dry and hard that the rain could not soak in and what little of it was absorbed soon evaporated off again. The experimental fields had been prepared for just such an emergency and continued cultivation after the rains made it possible to retain in the soil practically all the moisture that fell.

Considering the ease with which water evaporates from the soil if unheeded, it becomes manifest that it is necessary to cultivate



A Handsome Buff Cochin Cock

properly if the moisture would be conserved. Experiments in the fields have been made to find out just what the difference in moisture content between cultivated and uncultivated fields. At the New Hampshire Experiment Station the following differences in moisture content between two plots were observed:

	1st ft.	2nd ft.	3rd ft.	4th ft.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Cultivated 3 in. deep...	.24.16	.24.32	.23.53	.22.95
No cultivation given...	.20.92	.19.31	.19.64	.18.54
Difference ... .. .	3.24	5.51	3.93	4.41

Figured on the acre basis, this would mean a saving of 352,64 tons of water per acre on the cultivated, a tremendous amount, but conserved for the plants by proper care of the soil. If we could remember these figures and then as soon as the spring opens up get on the land with the disk, much good might be accomplished.—The Nor'-West Farmer.

### Ways of Curing Hams

Here are two recipes for curing hams as given by W. S. Spark:

To cure hams (plain)—For two hams about 16 or 18 pounds each, allow one pound coarse brown sugar, 1 pound common salt, 2 ounces saltpetre. Rub the hams well with common salt and let them lie for two days in a large

pan, then drain and wipe. Mix the above ingredients together well and rub into the ham, keeping them in a vessel large enough to hold the brine from them. Sprinkle a little salt on them. They will require to be turned and basted each day for a month. Then drain and hang up to dry. This recipe is nice for hams that are to be broiled.

To cure hams with Spice.—Sprinkle the hams with salt and allow them to lie for a few hours, then drain and wipe. For three hams about 20 pounds each, allow two pounds common salt, 2 pounds coarse brown sugar, 6 ounces bag salt, 3 ounces saltpetre, 1/4 lb. best ground black pepper, 2 ounces juniper berries. All the ingredients to be bruised and ground and mixed well together and dried before the fire. Rub the mixture warm into the hams and afterwards entirely cover them with salt. In two days' time pour over them 2 pounds treacle and baste them every day for a month, turning each day, then drain well before hanging them up. These hams are fit for use in three or four months, when they will only require a few hours' soaking, but when six, nine or twelve months' old, they are much improved by two days' soaking at least. Boil in treacle mixed with water.

## THE APIARY

### Bees and Spraying For San Jose Scale

**T**HIS subject has been discussed to such an extent that it ought now to be fairly well settled. Yet frequently articles appear in the local papers conveying the information that bees have been killed by spraying.

While it is now generally recognized that spraying blossoms is such a bad horticultural practice, from the standpoint of the fruit producer, that it is not followed, and consequently the danger of killing bees has passed away, we have a new hoax to be found in the statement which has received extensive circulation, to the effect that spraying for the San Jose scale has killed bees.

With regard to this, Prof. H. A. Surface, M. Sc. Economic Zoologist, in the Department of Agriculture for Pennsylvania, says: "In the first place the spray for the San Jose scale must be applied before the trees are in bloom, and we never spray any tree while in blossom in order to kill any scale insects. Therefore there would be no honey bees around the trees sprayed for San Jose scale at the time the spraying was done. The lime-sulphur wash is caustic, but it is not a 'poisonous liquid.'

Bees could not be induced to sip it, and if they should do so, they would not be killed by it, as they would by an arsenical poison.

"I would also call attention to the fact that we do not spray blossoms for any pest known, and no trees should be sprayed while in bloom. Spraying at such times with arsenical poisons might have the effect of killing bees, but the lime-sulphur wash is not an arsenical poison, is not sprayed while the trees are in bloom, and therefore does not kill bees.

"For San Jose scale, fruit growers may use oils, soaps, or caustic washes, such as lime-sulphur wash, which is considered best and cheapest. The bees would not touch the soap solution or oils. We have had a kettle of the lime-sulphur wash standing near our bee-hives for weeks, and not one bee has ever been seen attempting to drink it, nor have any been killed by it. We have sprayed bushes and trees around and over the hives during the past year, and have had hives covered with the spray in an experimental orchard to such an extent that they were yellow in color and the liquid dripped from them. None of the bees were killed by the process excepting those which were injured while actually flying through the cloud of spray as it left the nozzle. A few of these may have been killed, but if so, it was only by external contact and not by their voluntarily sipping the liquid."

It is to be remembered that in making such a statement a professional naturalist values his scientific reputation too highly to permit himself to commit an error that can be avoided by practical test or careful study. We are certain that bees have not been killed by spraying trees before they blossom. In general no fruit grower who knows how, when and why to spray, ever sprays anything while the blossoms are open, and this is the only chance by which bees could be killed, excepting in the rare conditions of bees being very thirsty and deprived of a supply of water, when they might sip a little arsenical spray liquid from the leaves, where it may remain for a short time after spraying to destroy leaf eating insects later in the season.

If, however, a supply of water be regularly kept in the apiary—as it should be—the bees will get it there and will never need the drops of poisoned spray liquid which may remain temporarily upon the leaves after spraying with a solution containing arsenic.

# Lord Curzon's Address—Achievements of Clive



**ORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON** unveiled a mural tablet which has been set up in the great hall of Merchant Taylors' school to the memory of Lord Clive, says the London Times. The memorial, which is the work of Messrs. Hart, Peard & Co., is of bronze, mounted on alabaster. At the top is a medallion portrait of Clive, flanked by a ship representing the arts of peace and a gun representing the arts of war. Below is

Robert, Lord Clive, born 29th September, 1725; Merchant Taylors' School 1737-39; died 22nd November, 1774. Entering the service of the East India Company as a civilian he outshone all his contemporaries in military genius, and by his victory at Plassey in 1757 laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. Twice Governor of Fort William in Bengal, he won the love of the native peoples and left the administration pure."

The ceremony took place in the presence of the master, wardens, and members of the court of assistants of the Merchant Taylors' company, the headmaster (Dr. Nairn) and masters of the school, a number of ladies, and the boys. The school cadet corps was present in the hall.

The master of the company (Mr. C. S. G. Clark), in opening the proceedings, said he thought that as Merchant Taylors they might congratulate themselves on the fact that Lord Clive was a member of the school from 1737 to 1739, and the court had determined to perpetuate his memory by erecting a memorial in the school. In inviting Lord Curzon to unveil the memorial the master added that it seemed to them very fitting that the founder of the Indian Empire in the 18th century should be commemorated that day by Lord Curzon, one of the most enlightened and greatest of the Indian governors-general in the 19th century. (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon, who was received with loud cheers, said: I suppose that I have been asked to unveil this memorial of Lord Robert Clive in the main because I have been lately concerned in inviting public contributions for a larger memorial to that great man both in England and in India. I am bound to say that probably success has attended that undertaking. It has been suggested in some quarters that perhaps this is an unfavorable moment for honoring the founder of the British dominion in India, because of the unrest of which we have recently read in that country—an unrest which I hope and believe is diminishing from day to day. (Cheers). In my view no moment can be unfavorable for retrieving a great neglect or paying a long-retarded tribute of honor. (Cheers.) You might as well say that we ought to refrain from doing honor to Wellington for fear of giving offence to our very good friends and allies, the French, or to come down to more recent times, that it would be unwise to compliment and honor Lord Roberts for fear of any irritation that might be caused to our few fellow-subjects, the Boers. That this view is not taken by many of those most qualified to speak in India itself is shown by the fact that numbers of the maharajahs and princes of India have written to me of their own accord expressions of their individual opinion, very often enclosing handsome contributions to our funds. Only by the last mail I had a letter from the Maharajah of Nepal, the ruler of a powerful state from which we draw those splendid forces of the Gurkhas, of whom you have no doubt heard, and who may be called the warden of the northern marches

In India. He wrote as follows: "It was always a mystery to me that Lord Clive, the founder of the British power in India, should have remained unhonored so long in marble. I am glad to see that the omission is now going to be rectified, and I do myself the pleasure of sending a small sum of £100 as my contribution to this laudable undertaking." (Cheers.) Many similar letters and contributions have reached me from all parts of India. In this country the response to the appeal has been swift and generous, and at the present moment we have for our fund the sum of £4,700, which I hope before we close, and perhaps partly as a consequence of this meeting, may soon reach £5,000. With that sum we propose to raise statues to Clive both in England and in India—in the old empire which he so largely extended by his genius and in the new empire which he won. (Cheers.) It does not often occur, I think, in history that 130 years after a man's death, more particularly when his death was surrounded by circumstances of so much tragedy and gloom as in the case of Clive, posterity unites with so much unanimity to do honor to the dead. This undertaking of yours in this school is, of course, on an independent though a parallel footing. You, I believe, had commenced the arrangements for your memorial before I had started the wider scheme. You owe it to the generosity of the company whose master and whose members are present on this platform. And in addition to their good work here I may add that they have given a most handsome contribution to the larger fund.

#### Why Clive Should Be Honored

If anybody is disposed to ask the question why either this hall or in the larger world of England and of India honor should be paid to the memory of Robert Clive, I think that the answer is very simple and clear. Clive was one of the master spirits of the English race. He was one of those forces that seem to be put into the world to shape the destinies of mankind. Wherever history is read, wherever heroic deeds are sung, wherever the origin of that wonderful achievement, the Indian empire is traced, there the name of Robert Clive leaps at once to the front. You can no longer get away from Clive than you can get away from the towering image of Julius Caesar or the mighty personalities of Napoleon. One of the most characteristic episodes of Clive's career is told, I believe with a certain amount of poetical embroidery, in one of the Dramatic Idylls of the poet Robert Browning. I do not know if it is known to you. If not, I would recommend you to read it. You may imagine the attraction exerted by the man of action whose character was hewn out of adamant, though at the same time he was human to the core, upon a poet like Robert Browning, whose verse was as rugged as the nature of Clive, but who was inspired by no less ardent a patriotism. In this poem there is a line which expresses what we all feel:

"In my eyes, your eyes, all the world's eyes, Clive was a man."

That was the fact. Clive was a man and a master of men. From the time when he was a boy in this school until in middle life he was standing up against his persecutors and revilers in this country, with a noble courage that never quailed, all through Clive was a man, raised above the level of his fellow-creatures as one sometimes sees some great lighthouse of granite lifted above the scream and buffeting of the ocean. I am not going to say anything to you today, though perhaps you may expect it, about Clive at school. It is an astonishing thing when men have attained to greatness how many imaginary stories circulate about their earlier years,

The ancients gratified this instinct by pretending that portents hovered round the birth of illustrious persons. Bees, you may remember, settled on the lips of the future poet. The skies thundered and the earth groaned when some great commander was born. We in our more prosaic age, as a rule, represent the great man of action as having been a very naughty and turbulent and unruly schoolboy. (Laughter.) Such is the popular tradition about Clive. There are a number of stories circulated about his boyhood and schooltime, many of which are, I fancy, apocryphal, though some, no doubt, contain a substratum of truth. But I am not going to repeat them here for fear that if I did so I might encourage a spirit of insubordination among the boys of Merchant Taylors' school (who, I believe, are at present distinguished for their excellent discipline), under the impression, for which there would probably not be the shadow of a foundation, that they are embryo Clives of the future. (Laughter.) Nothing I am sure would be more unwelcome to the eminent teachers whom I see before me, and therefore without further apology I pass away from Clive's schooldays.

#### Evidences of Clive's Genius

For the majority of people interest in Clive dates from the time when he landed at Madras, a friendless and disconsolate clerk of 19 years of age, whom his father, by what is now known as a terminological inexactitude, described as a booby, condemned to one of the most unattractive of professions in a disagreeable and steaming climate. In nine years from that date that poor and unknown clerk, who had never received any military education at all—not even as much as is enjoyed by these cadets whom I see before me—whose education at Merchant Taylors' school had I believe been of the most slender description, had become one of the most famous captains of that or any other age. Great judges of strategy and warfare will tell you that in military genius he was equal to Marlborough and superior to Turenne. He showed in his military career that peculiar combination of qualities which go to make the great commander—extraordinary intuition, infinite resource, great clearness of vision, a capacity for instant action, coolness in danger, and a power—a remarkable power—for winning the confidence of his subordinates. Whether they were natives of Europe. One of the most interesting and affecting things about the history of Clive is the way in which he was loved by the native troops who served him in India. By these means, not merely did Clive acquire a great military reputation, but in the southern parts of India in these early years of his career he shattered the dreams of dominion which had entered the minds of certain great Frenchmen in that part of the country, and taking their framework and outline he put into it what ultimately turned out to be the reality of the British dominion of the future. I do not propose to dwell on the military episodes of the second part of Clive's career in Bengal, although the battle of Plassey, which was a skirmish rather than an actual conflict, is, because of its enormous and far-reaching influence, rightly known as one of the decisive battles of the world. These campaigns in Bengal were less remarkable for their military features than for their political consequences. When the troops of the Nawab in Bengal fled before the tiny force of Clive at Plassey, and when a few years later on he took over the diwan, which means the revenue collection of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, then it was that he laid the foundations of that great dominion in India which has grown and swelled until it stretches from the Atlantic ocean on the south to the eternal snows of the

Himalayas on the north, while its borders stretch from Persia on the west to Siam on the east. I do not pretend that this was all Clive's doing. Imperial as well as personal forces were at work. Other great men filled in the scheme of which he sketched the outlines. Perhaps he himself had no clear grasp of what was reserved for the future. But the fact remains that had it not been for Clive, the first steps would not have been taken, and the British dominion in the form in which I have described it might never have been.

#### Clive as an Administrator

Up to the time which I have now reached in his record Clive was a soldier and a man of action. During the remainder of his Indian career we observe him as a statesman, an administrator, a reformer, a man of affairs. It may not be so attractive to you schoolboys, who like to read about bloodshed and glory and fights (laughter), but in the long run it is more important to the history of mankind. During his second term of office as governor of Bengal, his work in purifying the civil service, in stamping with a heavy foot on cupidity and peculation, in reducing expenditure, and checking misrule in the face of an unscrupulous and relentless opposition, which pursued him to England and finally hunted him to a premature grave, was service, which, in my judgment, has never been surpassed in the history of civil administration. It was during this short but strenuous month of which Clive laid the foundation of that great civilization of which he has always remained the chief pride of my life, and which for nearly seven years reigned the head, and which for 150 years has ruled these hundreds of millions with a self-effacement and absolute integrity, and a devotion to duty that is an inspiration to Englishmen, and is without parallel in the history of the world. (Cheers.) It is given to but very few men in the world's history to be great soldiers and great statesmen, and it is difficult to say in which sphere Robert Clive the more excelled. In both he showed the same qualities of acute penetration, of absolute fearlessness, of quick decision, and of restlessness and resistless pushing toward his goal. It has sometimes been said, and I dare say you have read it in your history, that Clive was guilty of some acts against which the higher moral sense should have rebelled. No one would wish to defend any deviation from the highest standard of honor among even the greatest of men. And yet from a minute study and knowledge of the facts it has always seemed to me that there was much to be said for Clive. Remember what he did. He outwitted a notorious trickster and villain by trickling him himself. He defeated a scoundrel with his own weapons. Observe, too, that Clive made no concealment whatever about his act. He did it from no mean or ignoble motive. He always avowed, both in India and when examined before the House of Commons in this country, that his measures were justified by their supreme necessity, and that but for the action he took then thousands of lives would have been lost and the British cause would have failed. There is a very great deal in that plea; and if we may look forward to the final Judgment-seat unless it should be held presumption to refer to that august tribunal—I think it may well be that Robert Clive will make for himself a not inadequate defence. (Cheers.)

#### Clive No Self-seeker

Finally, bear this in mind, Robert Clive was no self-seeker. Never did he strive or fight for himself. He had—and that is what I want you boys to get into your hearts and minds—always something bigger, larger, and nobler behind. Though he amass-

ed great wealth, which was easy in those days in India, he might easily have been a hundred times richer than he was. Enjoying those great riches, he was always open-handed and lavish in their distribution. Though he spent so much of his life amidst the excitement and smoke of the battlefield, he was never guilty of a harsh or cruel deed. Though he was somewhat intolerant of opposition, he was always generous and discriminating in his recognition of the merits of others; and though, almost more than any public man of that century, he was injured and reviled, he never lost his dignity before his trucers. By no mean or petty motive was Robert Clive ever actuated. All his action, like his character, was conceived on large and spacious lines. Behind everything lay a high ideal of duty and a passionate love for the country from which he had sprung. (Cheers.) Such was the man whom many of us are honoring in the wider circle of England and India, and whom we are about to honor by unveiling this memorial today. He was a great man. He was a great Englishman. He was one of those titanic forces that rise above the obscure surge of humanity to affect the fortunes, for good or evil, of the world. That Clive's work was for the good of England, for the good of India, and for the good of mankind no one can reasonably doubt, and posterity, correcting the errors and atoning for the injustice of his contemporaries, has rightly assigned to him an imperishable niche in the temple of fame. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Curzon then unveiled the memorial, which was concealed by the Union Jack, and the cadet corps presented arms. The master of the Merchant Taylors' company committed the memorial to the custody of the headmaster of the school, who accepted the trust.

The headmaster then proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Curzon, which was accorded with hearty cheers.

Lord Curzon, in reply, said that he was reminded by the cheers of his own schooldays at Eton, when he himself, in a hall not dissimilar to theirs, used to sit among the boys and listen to lectures delivered by public men who came from outside to address them. He remembered that his attention was attracted to India for the first time by a speech uttered by a great man from India on one such occasion, and possibly there might be one or more than one of his hearers who had listened to what he had said of the great man who was educated at that school, who would turn to good account what had been learned from the words which had been spoken. He trusted that that might be so. Great men existed not merely for the deeds they did in their lifetime, but for the example they set to those who came after, and the object of putting up that tablet was not merely to record what Clive conceived and did, but that it should be a perpetual reminder to the boys of the school that if behaved each of them in his own position, and according to his lot, to bear in mind that great example, and whether his sphere of action in the world were great or small, to try and do what Clive did, which was his duty to his time and his country. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Lord Curzon asked that a whole holiday might be granted to the boys in honor of the occasion. He added that perhaps by this means the name and memory of Robert Clive would be fixed in their minds by something a little more enduring than the words of the speech which he had just delivered. (Laughter.)

The request was granted by the headmaster, and the proceedings then ended, Lord Curzon being loudly cheered by the boys as he took his departure.

## Is Mars Habitable?

THE London Times thus reviews "Is Mars Habitable?"—a critical examination of Professor Lowell's book, "Mars and Its Canals," by Alfred Russell Wallace:

"The existence of straight markings on Mars called canals, first noted by Schiaparelli in 1877, and the interpretation of them advocated by Professor Percival Lowell—that they represent irrigation works, carried out by intelligent and highly civilized beings, for the conveyance of water from the polar snow-caps to the arid general surface of the planet—are by this time well known. Professor Lowell has stated his case in two fascinating books—"Mars," which appeared in 1895, and "Mars and Its Canals," published in 1906. The latter work, a review of which appeared in these columns on April 5 last, is described in the little book before us as "a challenge, not so much to astronomers as to the educated world at large, to investigate the evidence for so portentous a conclusion."

This phrase comes a little oddly from Dr. Wallace, who has himself put forward an infinitely more portentous conclusion. Professor Lowell deals with one small planet and pleads for signs of life upon it. Dr. Wallace, in his book "Man's Place in the Universe," surveys the whole universe and denies the possibility of life on any single member of it except the Earth; he includes not merely all the planets of our own solar system, but those of the countless myriads of suns we see scattered over the sky. Naturally he is not slow to take up Professor Lowell's challenge. His reply is a small book of 110 pages only; but the importance of the issue, and the personality of the author, endow it with an interest out of all proportion to its size. Indeed, the personalities of both the parties to the conflict are striking. On the one hand we have a man of wealth and leisure who has devoted the energies of his life to accumulating observations bearing on the habitability of Mars; who has established in a remote and carefully selected spot a large observatory, with skilled assistants maintained at his own expense, for the study of that special problem; who himself shares their labors and their comparative exile when Mars is visible; and who gives us the results of these labors not only in the deservedly popular works above mentioned, but also in splendid volumes of scientific researches. On the other hand we have Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, who claims that to deal with the main contention "requires only care and judgment in drawing conclusions from admitted facts;" and whose capacity for drawing such conclusions was proved triumphantly to the world alongside that of Charles Darwin. Not often is there so fine a fight to be seen and understood; and the longer it lasts, the more are we likely to learn and to enjoy.

Dr. Wallace's main contentions at present are that the polar caps on Mars are not ice and snow, but something else, that even if they were ice and snow, they would not yield nearly enough water for irrigating the general surface; and that, moreover, the climate of Mars is far too cold for such an interpretation of what is seen. These arguments are not altogether new. The polar caps were long ago declared to be solid carbonic acid; to which Professor Lowell retorts that if they were, they would evaporate without melting, whereas he sees at the appropriate season a "blue ribbon" bordering the caps, which must be the melting of the snow. Dr. Wallace rejoins that water is not blue under such conditions. The argument that the melted polar snows would be insufficient in quantity for the general irrigation of the planet is due to the late Miss Agnes Clerke; but her form of statement supposes an irrigation of the whole surface of the planet, and would no longer apply if the irrigation is confined to thin strips. As regards the influential opinion of Dr. J. H. Poynting that "it is impossible to raise the temperature of Mars to anything like the value obtained by Professor Lowell, unless we assume some quality in his atmosphere entirely different from any found in our own atmosphere." But of course the sting in Dr. Poynting's cautious words lies in the qualification. Why should there not be some (as yet) unknown and unsuspected quality in the Martain atmosphere? A few years ago we did not know that argon, helium, and a whole series of other gases existed in our own atmosphere; and tomorrow we may learn of some new "quality" of it which may change the direction of our thoughts entirely. If our sympathies are due to the man with the hardest task, they must inevitably go to Dr. Wal-

lace; for he has set himself to prove a negative, or at any rate to "render it extremely probable." It will avail him little to stay Professor Lowell, for countless other opponents await him. It is even no gain to him to show that Mars is too cold for life now; to prove his real point he must show that it was always too cold to support life, otherwise the pre-eminence of the earth and of man is a mere accident of the moment. And we feel genuine admiration when we find that he does actually try to review the past history of Mars to this effect; he advances the speculation that "the planet grew as a solid and cold mass, compacted together by the impact of the incoming matter as well as by its slowly increasing gravitational force." For the development of this view we must refer our readers to the book itself; they are not likely to repeat either the half-crown spent in buying or the hour or two spent in reading it. As regards its conclusions—well, fortunately salt is cheap.

#### PROTECT THE FORESTS

Cy Warman, globe trotter and journalist, was the guest of honor at the Canadian Club luncheon at McConnel's, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Mr. Warman is the author of the once famous song, "Sweet Marie." He is a Westerner, born and bred, and a keen lover of nature. He delivered an interesting address upon "The Protection of the Wild and the Things of the Wild."

Mr. Warman said that the settlement of the western United States had been marked by ruthless carnage. The Indians had been slaughtered without mercy, and the phrase, "There are no good Indians but dead Indians," had become a national proverb in the United States. Since living in Canada he had been impressed by the more humane treatment accorded them. "Killing injus has never been a popular pastime in Canada; there's no open season for injus up here."

The same policy, said Mr. Warman, had been pursued in the United States with respect to game; it had all been ruthlessly destroyed. In almost the same way the forest wealth of the republic had been sacrificed. What was the lesson for Canada? Reviewing the pulpwood question, he said:

"Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, has the innocence to suggest that if you will let American machines in free Uncle Sam will do as much for your pulpwood. The senator neglects, however, to state that your Uncle must have the wood, but you can get along without American machinery, simply by compelling the factory to come across."

President Roosevelt suggests a reduction in the tariff on pulpwood and that Canada refrain from imposing an export duty. Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, makes a good guess when he predicts that Canada will not follow the President's suggestion.

Commenting upon the reckless destruction of forests by timber lessees, Mr. Warman said:

"Limits that are sold are sold. What has been done is done—but from this day forward there will be no excuse for any government that sells timber without reserving its right to boss the job of cutting."

"Hear this from an American publication, Forestry and Irrigation, Washington, D. C.: 'It is very much to be hoped that the Canadians will not allow us to cut their timber without regulation, however eager we may be to buy it. This would be for their benefit and likewise for ours. For the sake of a permanent supply, we should wish that Canada or any other country from which we may have to import lumber should put its forest under the same careful administration that now is given to the national forests in the United States.'

In conclusion, Mr. Warman pointed out that by intelligent forestry and game preservation, the province of Ontario might become not only one of the richest countries in the world, but also the great playground of America.

He advised that the pulp be kept on this side of the border and that the American factories be obliged to cross the line and locate here.

Even as a child Queen Wilhelmina of Holland was fond of asserting her authority. One day she sent for a certain minister and announced that she had quarreled with and dismissed her governess. The minister gravely answered: "When does Your Majesty wish her to be beheaded?" You know it is the custom in Holland to behead all those who are officially disgraced. It will be necessary for Your Majesty to be present at the execution, and—" Here the child queen abruptly left the apartment and the governess was reinstated at once.—M.A.P.

## Spain's New Navy

PAIN was once the foremost naval power of the world, and it is evident that their defeat by the United States is not to be allowed to discourage the Spaniards from looking to their defences in this direction. The young King is understood to be specially determined to see his country provided with a new navy.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Spanish Senate has definitely approved the bill, which was presented in the shape of an extraordinary budget, for the complete reorganization of the navy. The bill, which some time ago was unanimously passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and was only opposed by a handful of Catalan members, was the object of a lengthy debate in the senate, in which Senators Carranza, Fernandez Caro, and Concas, all three belonging to the navy, the third an ex-Navy Minister, were conspicuous for their opposition to the bill, especially that part dealing with the personnel of the navy. But everyone, whether of the Opposition or of the Ministry, is agreed as to the necessity of providing the navy with adequate materials.

The disagreement is only on the quantity of material and the mode of construction. Señor Romeo, the director of the "Correspondencia de Espana," has already published several articles expressing the opinion of the partisans of a thorough reorganization. In these articles the writer has maintained that three battleships were insufficient, and that Spain should at least start building six, two to be stationed at each naval base, three cruisers of the Sentinel type, six destroyers, and twenty-four torpedo boats. These, combined with

# Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

## In Pursuit of Joy

**K**E sometimes occasionally meet a woman whose old age is as beautiful as the bloom of youth. We wonder what her secret is, and how this has come about. Here are a few reasons. To begin with she knew how to enjoy things and how to forget disagreeable things. If she had nerves she kept them well in hand and did not inflict them on other people. She took life as it came, the rough with the smooth, and did not expect too much from her friends. She mastered the art of saying pleasant things, and she retained her illusions and would not believe the world wicked and unkind. She never forgot that kind words and a smile cost nothing, but are priceless treasures to the discouraged. And so when old age came upon her and she had a halo of white hair about her head, she was loved and considered. She enjoyed a life, but she did not pursue joy and therein lies a vast difference. People fume, complain, criticize, all the victims of enmity or boredom—we have no good English word for this bad thing—because they have not certain possessions which they imagine are the secret of the joy which they lack. "It's all very well for you to talk!" is a very favorite expression with the joyless ones of this world. When the joyful spontaneously express their joy. "You have never suffered that. You don't know what it is to have to do without so and so." This is very specious for the joyless, for really they haven't a leg to stand on. People lecture on happiness and tell us how to be happy and joyful, as if there were some science or art, or trick in being happy which a lazy, sad world might learn. Joy is utterly independent of everything, except itself. Sometimes we have confused joy and happiness, but they are as different as the soul is from the mind, as emotion is from thought, for joy is a spirit inhabiting everything that exists. It is absurd to say, "If I were young I should be joyful" or "I should be joyful if I were rich," nothing of the sort! —for you would be neither if you have not understood that there can be—and is—joy in age and in poverty. There is joy everywhere, if only people could realize it. Yet alas! there are so very few joyful people to be met. If the people who feel joy could only express it what a joyful nation we might yet become as joy is infectious and it could not then be laid to our door "That Englishmen take their pleasures sadly."

## Judging by Appearances

I heard a most amusing story the other day about a man who went in great distress to his best friend concerning the difficulty of judging by appearances. He really was a mild, harmless fellow. He had always been obedient to his parents, and above all things he never contradicted his wife. He had married a woman who appeared beautiful to him—but not to other people. She was an amateur physiognomist and fancied she read character accurately by studying the face and according to her own learning and the handbook she relied upon this poor husband of hers had a degenerate chin, the nose of a murderer, deceitful eyes, and ears that denoted feeble-mindedness of intellect, his only satisfactory points being the brow of a philosopher, and a mouth above suspicion. On the whole his wife got so worried and anxious about him that she insisted on taking him to a noted phrenologist who reported that, although he had one or two rather favorable protuberances he had so many bumps of the worst kind as could possibly be crowded on to one head. Still the poor man's troubles were not ended. "She's more upset about me than ever now," he complained to his best friend, "and she insists on me going to a palmist to have my hands examined. I seem to be made all wrong somehow; and I know if I do go, the palmist is pretty certain to see tragedy in one hand and all kinds of fickleness in both, and that will settle all!" The best friend advised him to put his foot down and assured him that in any event his faith would not be shaken in him, as he never judged a man by the scientific methods that had been practiced on him. It certainly seemed hard on the poor fellow. Good people are not invariably good looking, and you cannot be certain of what is indicated by the bumps on a man's head and it would be far wiser for women to be satisfied with their husband's heads as they are bumps or no bumps and remember "that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

## Fashion's Fancies

Now that the Christmas holidays are over the season of sales has commenced, which offers all sorts of golden opportunities of acquiring on advantageous terms lengths of cloth and other materials suitable for simple tailor-made costumes, and untrimmed hats, with feathers and other millinery trimmings for their adornment, while various novelties in the way of fun will still be in time to do service during the hardest part of the winter; so I am going to suggest some seasonable suggestions for making use of these desirable bargains which may be carried out in various colors according to the taste of the prospective wearers. A trim tailor-made would look well in the fashionable bottle green cloths or in any of the new striped faced cloths which are particularly effective in such combinations as royal blue or iris purple with black, while there are also some good effects in brown and fuchsia, or brown and morella cherry red, the colorings of which might be repeated in the hat, which would be charming in felt, simply trimmed with narrow bands of velvet and a large coque feather mount on the left side. Another charming costume could be made in fuchsia cloth trimmed with narrow, silky braid of a rather darker shade, but it would be equally successful in any color, such as Havana brown or sapphire blue, braided with black. A tight-fitting long-waisted coat and skirt costume look well in serge of any color, or for self-colored dyed tweeds, which look particularly smart in forest green or a deep morella cherry red. White tweeds, serges or cloths, which are really economical in the long run, as they never fade and take a new lease of life every time they come from the cleaner's, also look well made up in this style with silky white braid. For a white or cream costume a white felt hat should be selected, and it may be trimmed with any colored silk, velvet or feathers. A charming and becoming hat is made of ivory-white felt trimmed with Panama violet and panne velvet, a chased silver buckle, and a large cluster of coque feathers, but the colors would, of course, be varied to taste to match, or contrast, with any costume. For fancy dress, there is a strong resemblance between the quaint fancy dress fashions which represent plai-garisms of the past and our more serious present day modes. A full fancy dress ball is really one of the occasions when all of us have a real opportunity for adopting the style that individually best becomes us, unfettered by written or unwritten law. We all know the becomingness of some of the most notable historical dresses, such as those worn by Marie Antoinette, Mary Stuart, and the ladies of the courts of the Louis and the second empire. Many women look charming as Madame Pompadour, Catherine de Medicis, Queen Elizabeth, or a lady of the Georgian period. Becoming, too, are some of the quite inexpensive Quakeress and Puritan dresses, while charming frocks for young girls are copies of the Empire, the Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds periods, though in my opinion nothing is prettier for the debutante than a Romney, or Greuze picture frock which with slight modification makes up afterwards into an admirable dinner gown. In choosing fancy dress many women are wise to select a period when powder and patches were worn. Graceful, beautiful and useful, too, at the present day are the classical Grecian draperies.

## Children's Fashions Past and Present

I was most interested, looking over some old fashion books, to read how in the seventies a well-to-do child of six years old was dressed. Certainly our children of the present day ought to congratulate themselves on their pretty clothes. In the seventies a

well-to-do child would wear a dress of alpaca, made over a stiff lining, with one flounce at the hem. Beneath this dress there was a suggestion of white frilled pantaloons falling just above the white socks and black elastic side boots. On the picture also was seen a short black silk jacket trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon, and a white silk scarf tied in a large bow in front. The hat was similar in shape to some seen now. It was narrow and was trimmed with a cluster of curling white feathers and then there was a tiny parasol, the stick of which folded up. By this time the low-necked dresses and short sleeves had disappeared for day wear, though a short time previously the day dresses were made with low necks and short sleeves for day-wear of thick linseys or bombazines and a dull brown was the favorite color. For outdoor wear a Spencer of the same color as the frock was worn, fastened down the back and accompanied by pelerines or small mantles. When the crinoline came on the scene little girls wore them beneath their party frocks. Another fashion at the time was the wearing of strings of beads, coral being mostly favored.

The hair dressing of children in those early days was severely plain, just a band of black velvet being used to keep the hair from flying about; afterwards came the straight fringe across the forehead. The first clear and marked change in children's dress was brought about by Miss Kate Greenaway, who introduced as all her illustrations will show, quaint and prim tippets and pelisses of the pre-Victorian days, the longer frock of the Puritan maiden, the glorified smock and the comfortable poke, and granny bonnet. Now-a-days, little girls wear the skirt and loose overhanging blouse for school; also the yoke, an loose skirt up to the age of nine or ten. For outdoor wear coats are long, reaching below the hem of the skirts. These are made in bright colors. A fair little maid of three looks simply sweet in a long double-breasted coat of sapphire blue serge, trimmed with a velvet collar and cuffs of a much deeper shade. The fronts show large buttons of velvet. A tiny Puritan velvet bonnet gives the finishing touch. It is trimmed on each side with large rosettes of soft ribbon in sapphire blue to match the serge and it is held together under the chin with a bow of the same ribbon. Never were materials or colors, especially in velveteens, more pleasing than today. For girls' party frocks there is a trend towards the Empire mode, and provided sufficient fullness is put in the back of the frock a good effect is assured. A wee, chubby mite of five, with curly auburn hair, was recently seen in the sweetest of Empire frocks, made of a dull pale shade of army green velvetine. The long skirt was gathered to a short, square low-cut bodice and this was softened at the top with a chemise tucker of pale green chiffon, drawn together with baby ribbon just below the neck. The sleeves were puffed to the elbow. To complete the picturesqueness of this pretty party dress there was worn a Dutch cap of transparent lace finished each side with a cluster of tiny pale pink roses.

## Comment Of An Onlooker

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald states that the visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra to the Russian capital has been fixed for the coming spring.

The King and Queen will hold two courts during February in the ballroom at Buckingham Palace. The first court of the season will be a diplomatic and official function. Two courts will also be held by their Majesties during the month of May. There are only to be four courts this year.

The Kaiser has left England, after a stay of over a month, during which time his health has greatly benefited. Before leaving London the Kaiser went shopping and chose some charming hats to take home as a present for the Empress. Her Majesty is one of the few women who is ready to leave the choice of her millinery to her husband. The Kaiser had for his inspection a score of Paquin's specially designed hats. The Empress has a fair and very pretty complexion and exquisite silver-white hair. The hats bought by the Kaiser were evidently most carefully selected to enhance the beauty of her coloring. His Majesty was apparently favorably impressed by the large hats that are being worn, for each one that he bought is gigantic. Black, white, a rich royal purple, and a lovely violette blue were the colors he favored. Satin was chosen as the material of one model, a huge hat being beautifully made with a trimming of black plumage, and a little relief of gold deftly introduced. Another was a white satin model with rich brown fur round the crown and white ostrich feathers branching away from the centre of the front above the sweeping brim.

It is a mistake to suppose that because the Kaiser purchased a number of pretty hats for the Empress, Her Majesty intends to reciprocate by choosing her illustrious husband's cigars. Reciprocity in this particular case would be a policy more to be honored in the breach than in the observance. Men know more about dress than many of us think, but it would be a bold woman indeed who would undertake the responsibility of choosing a man's cigars, although I have known one or two women who were quite connoisseurs in that very masculine luxury.

The Princess Royal's health is so delicate as to necessitate her wintering abroad again has naturally caused our King and Queen a great deal of anxiety, and later on, it is rumored, they will visit their daughter in Malta, but it is believed that the entire change in the south of Europe will considerably strengthen the royal invalid, who came back from Gibraltar at the beginning of last year, being much stronger than she had been before. This year the eldest daughter of the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife will make her debut, and there is little doubt the marriage of the pretty daughter of the Princess Royal will follow without very long upon her formal entry into society.

Princess Margaret, the new crown princess of Sweden, will find her life much busier than it has been since her marriage. Hitherto she has practically led an ordinary country life, having her whole time to devote to her babies; but her responsibilities and work will now be very heavy, since she will have to perform all the social duties of the Swedish court. Queen Victoria, her mother-in-law, being extremely delicate. Next year King Gustav V. will pay a state visit to England, so it is said, and this King Edward may return visiting Norway at the same time, in which case the Crown Princess of Sweden will find herself playing hostess for the first time to her uncle, King Edward.

An amusing story is told by a Paris correspondent as to the way two queens, their Majesties of Great Britain and Portugal, innocently drove many financial wranglings with impunity by an friendly chat over a long-distance telephone. On that particular day, as often happens between London and Paris, the telephone was working badly, and only one wire could be depended on by busy bankers, who transact by it much of their business, owing to the slowness of the telegraph service. Some seventy financiers were on the waiting list, anxious for their turns, when a call was received from Buckingham Palace, London. Central replied: "All right, your number is seventy-five on the list." The voice at the other end of the wire explained it was for Queen Amelie of Portugal who wanted the royal residence, Buckingham Palace. On hearing that message, the call went through in record time; and on the one good wire the Queen chatted leisurely with Queen Alexandra and others of her royal friends in London for a good half hour, quite unconscious of the turnmoll she was creating in the financial world. English bankers who were discussing the American crisis and gold engagements with their Paris correspondents were frantic, not knowing what might happen while the service was interrupted.

It has been suggested that the singing of a kettle on the hob might prove an effective sedative for "nerves," but even the modern woman has heard the kettle sing, the sewing machine chatter, and the canary persevere with its upper register, and she is rather thankful that these "domestic sounds" are now confined to their proper departments, for they

are an overrated solace even to the most domesticated spirit.

## Dean Swift's "Recipe to Cook Mutton"

(To Gemini's air, "Gently Touch the Warbling Lyre.")  
Gently stir and blow the fire,  
Lay the mutton down to roast;  
Dress it quickly, I desire:  
In the dripping put a toast.  
That I hunger may remove—  
Mutton is the meat I love.

On the dresser see it lie;  
Oh, the charming white and red!  
Finer meat ne'er met the eye,  
On the sweetest grass it fed  
Let the jack go swiftly round,  
Let me have it nicely browned.

On the table spread the cloth,  
Let the knives be sharp and clean.  
Pickles get, and salad both,  
Let them each be fresh and green,  
With small beer, good ale and wine,  
O ye gods, how I shall dine!

## Cookery and Intellect

It has often been said that all supremely clever women are more or less "gourmands," and men who are distinguished as poets, artists, or writers of fiction, very seldom belong to the ranks of those who do not care what they eat. Mind certainly does not cancel matter in the way of food, but it is very possible that a liking for the delicate and refined viands that constitute light diet may have something to do with keeping the brain clear and active. Madame de Sevigne, whose fame as a sayer and writer of smart and witty things will never die, and who really was a most learned woman, was also a very clever cook and moreover an expert in the art of dining. Her name was one to conjure with in France during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and at her country house in Brittany, she was in the habit of donning a large white apron, superintending her cook, skimming the pot-an-feu, and tasting the ragouts and sauces. By the expression of her face as she did this the cook judged whether or not she approved of his concoctions. Her favorite morsels were the wing of a partridge, a slice of roast kid cut from the thigh, a lark pie, and a pigeon pie, which last graced her table, when she invited her intimate friends to dinner. She preferred the wine of Anjou to any other. All these things sound very simple in comparison with the fashionable dishes of the present day. In quite her last days she wrote from the chateau de Grignau to her cousin, M. de Coulanges, about the partridges fed on wild thyme and marjoram the fat quails, whose tender joints fell apart when scarcely touched by the carving knife, the melons, the sugary white figs, "What life!" was her concluding sentence, and one cannot but reflect that all these dainties can be had during the present day, but how few of us would now be satisfied with anything so simple in the way of food.

## A Revival In Old World Dancing

It is rumored that the hours of ball-room romping are numbered, and a very good thing too! The day of the kitchen lancers is done. Skirt dancing flourished for a while, and departed. Wild, rollicking dances have had a longer life, but they too are going and in their place, we are told we may look for a revival of the stately styles of old. Such is the evident trend of taste. At girls' schools the children are taught the old half posing, half-processional dances, which flourished before the age of the Puritans, and infinitely more beautiful than the characteristically modern dances like the lancers are. It must be admitted, a credit to the taste of our ancestors. It is already clear that though such picturesqueness things as "greensleeves" and "The end of the World" may not be seen in our programmes, there may be a revival of some of the old-world dances. There is, of course, no fear of the downfall of the waltz. Everyone who dances at all owns to its extreme popularity. When we begin seriously to consider the older elaborate dances, the question at once arises whether modern conditions give them fair opportunity. When every man had to manipulate sword and cloak, instead of umbrella and overcoat, grace of bearing was naturally more common than it is with the average man of the present day. When a man wears silk stockings and a pink satin coat, powder and sword, he may walk a minuet with grace. But one can hardly imagine the black swallow-tail adapted for such poses can one? It is greatly to be feared that the minuet, beautiful as it really is, is not for the modern ball-room. The frivolous would titter and giggle, and even the most earnest-minded daughers might be bored. Moreover we may well doubt whether in this busy age of rush and turmoil, people would ever find time to learn the elaborate movements of the minuet. It belongs to an age when amusement and fine manners were the sole business of life. It seems a little difficult for us to realize that there was a time, when, from the slums to the palace, everyone was talking of the polka. Now it seems to us (at least in London ball rooms) much like one of the passing crazes of a season or a week. Something the same may be said of the quadrille, which, however, now shows signs of a new life—so perhaps it is only for a while that these more modern dances have fallen into some obscurity.

## Household Hints and Recipes

### A Dainty Winter Menu.

Kidney and Tomato Soup.  
Cod Steaks with Tomato Sauce.  
Indian Fowl.  
Stuffed Cabbage. Steamed Shoulder of Mutton.  
Apricot Pudding. Prune and Apple Tart.  
Gherkin Savory. Cheese Straws.

### Kidney and Tomato Soup

Required: Three kidneys, 3 ounces of butter, 1 onion, 1 clove of garlic, 1 pound of tomatoes, a small bunch of celery, 3 tablespoomfuls of flour, sweet herbs, 1 glass of white wine, pepper and salt.

Method: Cut the kidneys into small dice, dissolve the butter in a saucenpan and cook the kidneys in it for a few minutes over a slow fire, then slice some of the best pieces aside to use as a garnish. Put into the saucenpan a minced onion, shallot, a small clove of garlic, 1 pound of tomatoes and a little celery.

Fry till the vegetables are a little browned, then stir in the flour, and when that is browned, add two quarts of stock, the herbs, some peppercorns and a little salt. Stir until it boils.

Skim thoroughly, and when the vegetables are tender, press all through a hair sieve.

Return to the pan, add a glass of white wine, and still until the soup is hot, seasoning it with more pepper and salt if necessary.

Note.—Use only the best pieces of celery in the bundle, and only a few pieces; the remainder can be served with the cheese.

### Cod Steaks with Tomato Purée

Required: One pound of middle cut of cod, a little butter, a little white stock, 4 large tomatoes, 1 lemon, pepper and salt.

Method: Cut the cod into slices an inch thick, divide them, remove the bones, and take off the skin.

Sprinkle the slices with lemon juice, pepper and salt, and put them in a well-buttered dish.

Bake in a moderate oven for twenty-five to thirty minutes, turning the fillets once during that time, and moisten them with a little stock.

Stew 4 large tomatoes, and when cooked, rub them through a sieve, and mix with them the juice of half a lemon, a pinch of salt, and a sprinkling of

pepper, and add the liquid that is in the dish, in which the fish has been cooked.

Stir well, make thoroughly hot, and pour over the fish (which has been kept hot).

### Indian Fowl

Required: A cooked fowl, 1 tablespoomful of chopped Spanish onion, 1 dessertspoonful of anchovy essence, 1 ounce of butter, half an ounce of flour, 1 pinch of cayenne pepper, 1 tablespoomful of chili vinegar, 2 glasses of sherry.

Method: Divide a cooked fowl into joints, and carefully take off the skin.

With 1 pint of cold water mix a tablespoomful of Spanish onion, a dessertspoonful of anchovy essence, 1 ounce of butter, and half an ounce of flour. Season with a pinch of cayenne pepper.

Let this simmer till the onion is tender, then add the chili vinegar and the two glasses of sherry.

Place the pieces of fowl in this, and let them heat through for about half an hour or so.

Note.—This should be served as an entree.

### Stuffed Cabbage

Required: A large cabbage, half a pound of sausage meat, a slice of bacon, half a pint of gravy, some sweet herbs, 2 turnips, 2 carrots.

Method: Take a good-sized cabbage, remove the outer leaves and cut off the stalk. Scald this in boiling water for about ten minutes, make a nice hole in the middle of the cabbage and fill it (and between each leaf) with sausage meat.

Bind the cabbage round carefully, and stand it in a saucepan with some gravy, a slice of bacon, and some sweet herbs.

Let all stew gently, and when done, place the cabbage on a hot dish, until the string which is binding it, and pour the strained gravy round it, and garnish with turnips and carrots, about the size of a marble, which have been boiled in water till quite tender.

Serve it hot.

### Steamed Shoulder of Mutton

Required: Small

# An Interesting Address by Lord Middleton

**V**ISCOUNT MIDDLETON, better known as the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, who as a member of the late British cabinet was Secretary of State for War (1900-1903), and Secretary of State for India (1903-1905), was the guest of the Canadian Club of Ottawa at luncheon recently, and in the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, Sir Frederick Borden, Sir Louis Davies, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. S. A. Fisher, the Hon. George E. Foster, Major-General Lord Aylmer, and a most representative company, addressed to the Canadian Club members and to Canadians generally some most inspiring reminders of British attainments not only on the American continent, but on the continents of Asia and of Africa as well.

In a passing reference to what people talk of as the "Asiatic peril," Lord Middleton asked his hearers not to forget that nearly one-third of the population of the whole world has been attached to the British empire by the quiet, persistent, but effective efforts of our Indian administrators. And those, he suggestively added, who realize this will deal gently with British statesmen in their difficulties about Asiatic races. The whole trend of the twentieth century thus far has been toward consolidation, and if at such a time we relax our hold on each other we are going not only against the sentiment of the past, but against the practical teaching of the present.

Lord Middleton, in opening, observed that although he had no positive service to Canada to recommend him to a Canadian audience, at least he could promise the negative service that he had no intention of sizing Canadians up in a few weeks, and then writing a book about them. By so doing he would escape the comment made on an offender of this description of whom it was said that, although not a man of genius, he could make himself as unpleasant if he were. Nor had he any official position to trade upon. Dean Swift once said: "It was safer for a man's interest to utter blasphemy than to be of the party out of power, or even to be thought so." His own opinion was that next to the day of a man's taking office the happiest day of his life politically was the one on which he was freed of office. Today he was a boy out of school, but at the same time was getting a little technical education. More difficulties arose, he believed, between nations from ignorance than from indifference or want of sympathy. "We must come to closer quarters if we can, if we are to understand each other at 3,000 miles' distance. The doctor who prescribed for patients he had never even seen could not keep his patients very long. The more a man traveled about the empire the more he came to feel that the future of our race will depend not on the exertions of one community, but of all." (Applause.)

The speaker noted in passing that at this moment, under the compelling imagination of Earl Grey, Canadians are proposing to celebrate by a noble memorial at Quebec the events which in 1759 made the Anglo-Saxon race the arbiters of the west. At this moment, also, in India, they are commemorating by a statue to Clive the action at Plassey, which almost in the same year, made us what we have ever since remained, the trustees of the East. While, he added, we naturally concentrate our gaze on the chief actors in those stirring times, let men at home, who in days of such limited resources and communications, for advantages which would take long to mature, were willing to risk the prestige of their country on two distant continents about the same time.

Canada today is possessed of an abounding revenue, an increasing trade and a young population. But let it not be forgotten that she has gained these advantages through almost a century of unbroken peace. Happy is the country which is in such a case, though to some like himself who had more to do with war than he liked, the warning of Solon to Croesus might well be cited in a moment of such abounding prosperity: "Remember, if any man come who hath more iron than you, he will be master of all this gold."

#### British Achievement In Asia and Africa

A visit to this country today is enough to warm the heart and open the mind of any Englishman. But when I sometimes read in Canadian sources that the Old Country, if not played out, is going a bit slow, I say that, if you shut your eyes to the record on this continent during the forty years since Confederation you will find in Africa and in Asia something to leave an indelible British mark on history.

#### The Regeneration of Egypt

"I do not want to boast, but excuse a few plain facts. What nation can show, as a result of twenty-five years' work, such returns as have been achieved in Egypt by the band of Englishmen who have worked under Lord Cromer—profligate expenditure and national ruin replaced by prudent administration; civilization replacing savagery over half a continent, deserts reclaimed to fertility, and freedom from despotism. When we think that this has been accomplished amidst all the entanglements of conflicting international chicanery, all the vices, all the overpowering influences of Eastern corruption, by a little band of our countrymen, backed by the firmness of a great Prime Minister, if we looked to these results,

and to these alone, I would feel that we are citizens of no mean country. (Applause.)

#### British Rule In India.

Or, turn to Asia: you are a Dominion, and have worked out your salvation here with little help from Europe. India is a dependency, and as the name implies, has long leaned on Great Britain. You have a fine climate, with seasons fairly divided; India has no winter, and her seasons are complicated by prolonged droughts. You have a magnificent soil, only requiring the men to cultivate it; India has a soil, yielding its grudging crops only by the persuasion and ingenuity of men.

Your health statistics are unrivaled; in India we wrestle with plague and chronic pestilence. You enjoy peace. India is rarely free from frontier troubles and menaces of war.

You have a picked population of five and a half million. In India there are barely a hundred thousand Europeans who administer a population of three hundred millions, scarcely one Englishman to each considerable town; a population, with all the difficulties of the Asiatic nature, some turbulent, many unprogressive, all divided by infinite varieties of creed and habit, even more than we are divided from them.

"Yet, is India now a drain on the Empire? It is the main prop of the Empire. (Applause.) With all these difficulties, our devoted band of Indian civilians has within the last forty years doubled the revenue—brought up capital expenditure to two hundred and fifty millions. You can hardly call it a national debt, how-

ever, for it is completely covered by assets in railways and irrigation paying four and a half per cent for every farthing invested, a result which no nation in the world, new or old, can show.

Beyond this they spend a quarter of their revenue in defence and keep an army of two hundred thousand men. So far from India pulling upon us it is we who are always pulling upon them. It was a force from India in Indian pay, that saved Natal. It was a body of Indian troops which assisted to relieve our legations at Pekin. It was the Sikhs who, at Suakin, saved the British force from disaster.

If you want to irrigate the Soudan you send for Indian engineers—though they owe their railways, by the way, to the genius of a young Canadian. If we want to build a railway in Uganda, we send for ten thousand coolies from India. If we want a market for British goods we find that out of the Indian trade of two hundred and fourteen millions, sixty-six per cent of the imports are derived from British sources.

#### The Asiatic Peril

"When people talk of the "Asiatic peril" recollect that nearly one-third of the population of the world has been attached to our Empire by the quiet, persistent, but effective effort of Indian administrators. Those who realize this will deal gently with British statesmen in their difficulties about Asiatic races. "We are accustomed to think of our sovereign as the head of the Protestant Established

Church and as representing a universal tolerance of all religious denominations, but we often forget that Christians only form a proportion of the world and that our King is lord not only of more Mohammedans than the Sultan, the head of the Mohammedan world, but of more Mohammedans than any calif has claimed at any time.

Those who realize how much the religious sentiment of masses goes for in the great movements of mankind will feel how heavy a stake the British Empire has in all such movements, and it is from no pardonable pride, and no desire to preach imperialism, or to advocate conquest, or grasping of further power, that I say that what affects one part of the British Empire must affect others.

"One reads in the Scriptures that there is a time to bind and a time to loose. So far the Twentieth Century has realized union rather than separation.

"Look at business—I am not thinking of great trusts—but in Europe at least small banks have been amalgamated into larger banks; small insurance companies, however prosperous, into larger insurance companies; smaller railways into greater systems; smaller municipalities, where possible, into greater municipalities; smaller kingdoms into greater kingdoms.

"If we relax our hold on each other we are going not only against the sentiment of the past but against the practical teaching of the present.

#### THE ARCHIVES OF CANADA

**B**R. DOUGHTY, Dominion Archivist, is to be congratulated on the unanimity with which fifty thousand dollars was voted in the House of Commons for his department. The leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. G.

H. Bergeron and the Minister of Agriculture all paid tributes to Dr. Doughty's abilities. Mr. Bergeron went so far as to suggest an increase of salary to the archivist, and Mr. Fisher paid him a signal compliment by stating that Dr. Doughty was desirous of more money for his work rather than of an increase of salary.

But Dr. Doughty is to be congratulated further on deserving the unanimity of the Commoners. He is the real creator of a valuable branch of government activity. The department had been in operation for a number of years before Dr. Doughty was appointed, but, partly for lack of room and partly for other reasons, its usefulness was seriously crippled. Now, largely owing to Dr. Doughty's enthusiasm and ability, it is established in a new building adequate to present demands and is in shape to be of practical as well as historical service to the Dominion. On the practical side, the Archives are frequently applied to for evidence as to land titles, of which a striking instance is a case now before the United States courts over the ownership of an island which used to be in Canadian territory, a case in which the decisive documents are in the possession of Dr. Doughty.

Canadian history comes into the Archives in ton loads, and is there sorted and classified. Among the special treasures trove now in the collection are the documents on which Lord Dufferin based his famous report—or on which Charles Buller, his secretary, based it. There, too, are the records of negotiations which the Indian Chief Pontiac signed with his own hand. The future historians of Canada will find the Archives indispensable, and will draw therefrom records of nation-building which will inspire the builders of the Greater Canada yet to be.—Montreal Herald.

#### SHAKESPEARE QUARTOS

One of the greatest saleroom contests of modern times was to have taken place at Sotheby's on Saturday. Instead visitors received only a cold word-douche. The second edition of "Hamlet," issued at 5d in 1604, had been talked up to £3,000 or so, for two other copies only are known—the Devonshire and the Huth—neither of which is likely to come into the market. Moreover, no perfect example exists of the editio princeps, for that in the British Museum, picked up for a trifle in Dublin half a century ago, lacks the title, that belonging to the Duke of Devonshire wants the last leaf.

Of the first edition of "Richard III." again the Howe is one of two perfect copies known. The last to come under the hammer was George Daniel's in 1864, which fetched 335 guineas, the top price of a quarto in his wonderful sale. He gave 39 1-2 guineas for it in 1834, and at the dispersal of the Nixon library in 1818 it had brought £33.

But all expectations as to a stirring afternoon were nipped in the bud by the following large-letter announcement over the fireplace: "The first 28 lots in this collection have been sold privately en bloc by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, but as the buyer only wishes to retain Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27 and 28 all the others will be sold at catalogued."

The unknown purchaser of the twenty-eight quartos released fourteen of them, but he held to practically all whose promised appearance had created something of a furore. "Sweepings, I call 'em," was one of the slight-

ing comments one heard. The fourteen were knocked down for a total of £1,824.

Mr. Quaritch got the second edition (1631) of "Love's Labor's Lost" at £201, all the others going to Messrs. Sotheran. There were those present who regarded this as significant—that is to say, as suggesting that the new owner was thus protecting his interests.

The ways of the modern auction-room are not easily fathomable. On the conclusion of the sale Mr. Hodge, interrogated by several representatives of the press, made a guarded statement, which amounts to—nothing.

"I know," he said, in effect, "the name of the buyer of the quartos, but I am unable to divulge it. Nor am I at liberty to say whether he be an American or a British."

Everywhere the same question was asked; nowhere was authoritative information forthcoming. Subsequently one heard in a generally well-informed quarter what appears to be a shrewd guess, if it be not more than that. The anonymous buyer, it is affirmed, is not any of the widely-known Shakespeare collections in the States, such as Mr. Marsden J. Perry, of Rhode Island, who captured the MacGeorge folios for \$50,000; Mr. E. Dwight Church, of Brooklyn, who had the pick of the Rowfant quartos; or Mr. Robert Hoe, the owner of one of the most important private libraries in the world. Our informant named Mr. Folger, of the Standard Oil Company. No doubt time will show whether he was right or wrong.

#### THE IMPERIAL VISION OF RHODES

**I**T WOULD have rejoiced the heart of Cecil Rhodes could he have heard Lord Curzon's speech on Imperialism at Birmingham recently. The idea of the court being held by the Sovereign in person at Calcutta and at Quebec would specially have appealed to him. But he would not have stopped short at those two cities; he would have included South Africa. As a matter of fact, in law the Sovereign is present at every court held by the Viceroy of India and by the Governor-General of Canada, just as he is supposed to be present in every court of law in the land. The idea, while one of which the Imperialist well may delight to dream, is impracticable, from the fact that human nature simply could not endure the strain. The work of the Sovereign is already so heavy as at times to become almost more burdensome than one person can support. It required the most anxious research and investigation to permit Queen Victoria to transact State business while spending a quiet holiday on the continent.

Rhodes' conception of Empire went further than Lord Curzon's. His dream was the domination of the entire world by the Anglo-Saxon race. To accomplish this, Great Britain and the United States of America were to be reunited; the hideous mistakes leading up to the Revolution forgotten, the two peoples joining hands to secure the everlasting peace of the world. He did not suggest the holding of a Court in America, but he did seriously suggest that the two nations should govern successively in each other's capital. "If we could arrange with the present members of the United States Assembly and our House of Commons, the peace of the world is secured for all eternity!" he said. "We could hold our Federal Parliament five years at Washington and five in London!" What Canada and Australia and South Africa would say to being ruled from the American capital does not appear to have entered into his calculations.—St. James' Budget.

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"Why is Jones growing a beard?" "Oh, I believe his wife made him a present of some ties."—Leslie's Weekly.

#### A FINE EXAMPLE OF RED TAPE

**R**ED tape record has been established by the French Colonial Department, says *The Matin*, of Paris. Some eighteen months ago the Governor of Martinique found that he needed some pins and a corkscrew in his office. He sent for his secretary and asked him to get them.

The secretary pointed out that any such expenditure must be sanctioned by the Ministry of Colonies. The Governor accordingly telegraphed to Paris, "Please send at once 1½ pounds of pins and two corkscrews."

The Minister sent the telegram to the accountants' department "for approximate estimate of the outlay to be incurred." The chief accountant noted that in his opinion the expense would be excessive, observing that his wife did not use so many pins even for her most elaborate dresses. So he sent the telegram and the note to the director of the political department, who drew up a long, and, on the whole, favorable, report of the Governor's character, and thought the request for the pins was reasonable if they were not purchased at an exorbitant figure.

The dossier went next to the commission of purchases which was divided as to whether the pins should be bought by private contract or otherwise. They finally decided on the former, and returned the dossier to the political department, which sent it back to the accountant's, who passed it on to the Minister, who thought the purchase should not be made by private contract and sent it back to the accountant's, who transferred it to the political department, who handed it on to the commission of purchases, which decided after all that private contract was not the best method and sent the huge dossier back to the Minister, via the political department and the accountant's.

Then the Minister sanctioned the expenditure and after more journeys the dossier returned to the commission of purchases, which was given a free hand. By this time the Governor's telegram had been travelling fourteen months, and was buried in the midst of 2,427 documents concerning it, while the pins in the bundle were nearly as numerous as those the Governor needed.

King Edward has quite a number of thrones. There is one at Buckingham Palace and another in St. James' Palace. There is a third at Windsor—a beautiful affair of carved ivory, adorned with all sorts of gems, especially emeralds, and was presented to the late Queen Victoria by the Maharajah of Travancore. It stands at the farther end of the chief audience chamber, after leaving St. George's hall, and rests upon a dais.

Then, of course, there is the throne occupied by King Edward in the House of Lords when he opens parliament, and which is familiar to every one of my readers who has visited the Palace of Westminster.

Finally, there is the throne of Edward the Confessor, in which every sovereign who has reigned over England during the last thousand years has been crowned.

With the exception of Queen Victoria, no sovereign has occupied it more than once, namely, on the occasion of the coronation. Queen Victoria sat in it twice—first, when she was crowned, and then on the occasion of that wonderful pageant in Westminster Abbey in celebration of her golden jubilee.

"I broke a record today. Had the last word with a woman." " Didn't think it possible. How'd it happen?" " Why, I said to a woman in the car, 'Madam, have my seat!'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

"We have not come together only for sentiment and tall talk; but, if I may say it, I have a peculiar claim for gratitude to make me a well-wisher of Canada. I was called to the War Office at the end of 1900, in the middle of an exhausting war. We, who had never shipped 70,000 troops for any service abroad, had to send 250,000 men to South Africa. At that time we were told that the war was over. Some of the Guards were on their way home. The army was thoroughly weary. Contracts of supplies had been arrested; recruiting for all but regulars had been stopped. Seven years ago, almost to this very day, Lord Roberts returned, and my friend Col. Hanbury-Williams (applause), who was with us at the War Office at that time, will remember that within a fortnight we had to reverse all this. For eighteen weary months we had to contend with the difficulty of supplying 150,000 more men, of landing between 300 and 400 horses every day in South Africa, and of supplying this vast force in a desolated country. This had to be done in the face of every difficulty which could beset a minister in or out of Parliament, except that there was but one cry which reached us throughout the Empire, which we echoed in our determination that cost what it might, supported or not supported, if all Europe were on our backs we would not give in.

"And in these weary days, beside the material assistance of your troops I had many a cheering note from Canada, and though it matters very little who the individual was to whom they were addressed that individual would be less than human if it did not leave in his mind a feeling of gratitude, and two years ago when in South Africa I saw the scene of General Cronje's surrender I felt that I had a right to feel more than most that when the Canadians stormed the laager at Paardeberg the chapter of Little Englandism was finally closed and the chapter of Imperial co-operation begun.

#### Imperial Federation

"I believe that some day there will arise between the Mother Country something beyond the valued appeal to the Privy Council on law, or the occasional raising of a great Canadian to the House of Lords. If we live we shall probably see some system by which representatives from the whole Empire will be joined together on great questions of policy. The developments of the last quarter of a century have made London the diplomatic centre of the world. I cannot imagine a higher aim for any statesman than to join in administering this great heritage. Whenever the opportunity offers I think every friend of Canada will want her to have a hand on the tiller. (Applause.)

"I am not so Utopian as to think we can always live in the pursuit of the highest national ideals. We have got our lives to live, we have got to face the dull and dreary details of commercial and municipal life. It is not feasible to think always in heroics, but we may occasionally turn aside to those precious hours when the sentiment engendered by mutual suffering and mutual rejoicing triumphed over the self-centredness of our daily life. Adventures can be weighed, not only by the improved income and place and powers which they give us, but that they are a part of a greater whole, and that in sharing these greater interests, which are beyond private and party gain, we become more the concern of prosperity and are doing our duty in our day and generation."

Lord Middleton, who has been visiting His Excellency Earl Grey at Government House, although but fifty-one years of age, has spent twenty-seven years in the British House of Commons before succeeding to his title, which has given him a place in the House of Lords.

In 1900, in the confusion attending the South African war, Lord Lansdowne quitted the War Office and went to the Foreign Office, where he pursued the brilliant course marked by the entente cordiale. Mr. St. John Brodrick succeeded him as war minister. He came at a moment when there were clamors for reorganization, but an unwillingness to embark on a complete reorganization. The first attempt—which had to be made to be proved impracticable—was to make the old regular army system the framework of "the army that we need." It was during his tenure of office that the scheme for a reorganization which would give six army corps was developed. To that scheme succeeded Mr. Arnold Foster's plan, and Mr. Haldane's scheme has followed that; each one a step further in the direction of a national army. In 1903 Mr. Brodrick moved to the India office, and he held that post until the Cabinet resigned in 1905. During his tenure of the Indian secretaryship Mr. Brodrick had to work with Lord Curzon as Viceroy; the most striking feature of his tenure